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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Debates Safe Banks

Ireland Sees I. R. A. Hold On

Britain Asks Danube Parley

Russ Farmer Gets Goat Back

Princes Dazzle India's Eyes

CONGRESS gives attention to the House Steagall bank bill, which would guarantee bank depositors against loss. A fund would be provided by Reserve System banks, forced to participate, which would, in theory, make it impossible for banks to fail. Advocates of the bill declare it would help restore confidence and bolster business. Conservative bankers oppose. The prospect is that the Steagall bill will not pass. But it expresses eloquently the public feeling. In 24 months 3140 banks with deposits of $2,560,000,000 have shut up shop, with losses to depositors estimated at $1,000,000,000. A bank is a public trust, and the people insist that banking in the United States shall never again give license to a cynical saw—a public trust is a private snap.

¶ The Irish Free State sees huge Easter parades in commemoration of the "rebellion." The Irish Republican Army has a proclamation read at all celebrations declaring it will not disband but will exist "as long as Ireland is held forcibly within the British Empire." This forces predicament on President de Valera, who has stated he sees no need of the "army" existing after the oath is removed from the Constitution. The radical declaration comes just when moderation had won a victory, the Cabinet agreeing to allow Minister of Commerce Sean Lemass to attend the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. President de Valera has a bit of a problem—how to permit unlimited stone-throwing at Britain and yet keep it as chief cash customer.

¶ Britain invites France, Germany, and Italy to an April conference on the proposed Danubian confederation. Two Premiers and two Foreign Ministers will discuss relief for Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia. The major powers know that tariff walls must be taken down to prevent a center Europe crash. The world-wide mania for tariffs appears only to have made hard times harder. Needy nations raised tariff outposts against neighbor nations, expecting to roll back to riches. But neighbor nations had their own worries, and swift retaliation proved to be the elephant in the ointment. Now a deluded world finds itself out of ointment—with a greasy elephant on its hands.

¶ Moscow decrees that the Soviet farmer gets his goat back. Goats, cows, chickens, and ducks in many districts had been seized when the farms were socialized under the rule of Communism. The central authority considers the time unpropitious for stripping the grower of these minor possessions, and will even help those who have no small animals to acquire them. It may be all right to take the farmer's wheat, but a wise boss leaves him the straw so he can make him a whistle and keep cheerful. Under democracy the farm may belong to the farmer, but under Communism the farmer seems to belong to the farm.

¶ India sees the Princes' Chamber open impressively at New Delhi. Proud princes in silk brocades and turbans flashing with priceless jewels and proud princesses peering through marble fretwork screens hear the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, express British good will and the belief that success and satisfaction will crown the effort to federate the principalities with British India. With all their stunning Oriental togs and trappings, the princes have Occidental ideas—they want the federation fifty-fifty.

¶ New York radio engineers pronounce the experimental broadcasting of a program from a B. & O. train speeding between Washington and the metropolis a complete success. Trains may readily be equipped, they say, for air entertainers to reach their audiences while rocking around on the rails. But with a show going on in one car, the other cars, it is hoped, will not automatically be tuned in. Among the passengers there may be lots of listeners willing, during certain programs, to switch their ears over to tooting whistles and pounding wheels.

¶ Winston Churchill, British statesman, does not believe tomorrow's walking boots will be shaped on the held-over shoe lasts of today. On his recent American tour he told of how, in the eighteenth century, Admiral St. Vincent viewed with alarm the steady consumption of the good oak from which British fighting ships were made. To save Britain's future, the admiral spent himself poking holes in vacant lots with his cane and dropping in acorns. Today, after 150 years, the admiral's oaks are ready for the ax and adze—and wooden ships wouldn't survive a single shower of bombs. The wise man, apparently, doesn't pretend to know too much about tomorrow—he fixes up today and knows he'll know what to do when mythical tomorrow arrives.

France and Germany Plan Joint Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers, Algeria

NEWS has been received here of a project to establish a joint Franco-German air service between Europe and South America via northern Africa, toward the end of this year.

The route proposed is said to be by way of Marseilles, Barcelona, Casablanca, and Dakar to Buenos Aires. Both France and Germany would have an equal share of the traffic, and the present air service between France and Morocco would not be affected.

Conferences And Results Put to Tests

Debated Peace Questioned by Those Desirous of Reaching Accord

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Have we had too many conferences? Is the present state of Europe, and therefore of the world, in part due to the continuous discussions which have been held since the World War? Would we not have settled down better if we had considered questions of war and peace as disposed of for a long time?

These questions may appear somewhat startling. They do not, let it be said at once, apply to the Disarmament Conference. Indeed, it was in conversation with one of the participants in that conference that the questions were raised. The Disarmament Conference has been promised for 13 years and is overdue.

Nor do they apply to a number of other conferences which had become necessary. Demonstrably, this and that conference should have been held and could not have been avoided. In fact, when any specific conference is considered, it appears to be the exception and to be perfectly justifiable. The propounder of the question would be hard put to it to indicate which conferences were, in the circumstances of the moment, superfluous.

Inadequate to Occasion

Nevertheless, I realize that, taking conferences in bulk, they have been far too numerous, and have produced nothing like the results that were expected of them.

The many conferences, for example, which dealt with reparations have successively reduced the problem. But each conference, from the days of Spa, has always made the task of Germany impossible. Each conference has lagged behind the obvious sense of events.

In economic conferences the nations agree that a general lowering of tariffs is indispensable. But they go home and raise their tariffs. This contradiction between the solemnly expressed opinion of conferences and the subsequent performance of the participating countries could be strikingly exemplified.

But at least these conferences can do no harm, it will be observed. My friend who posed the questions was not of that opinion. "There are plenty of harmless conferences," he said, "but we should beware of the conference habit. Any conference which, without the fullest consent of all parties, offers an opportunity for the expression of territorial and political claims, and the statement of grievances, is necessarily dangerous.

French Phrase Coined

"After 1870," he went on, "a treaty was made between France and Germany, and it was never afterward discussed. The French could not forget that they had lost Alsace-Lorraine, but they invented the phrase, 'Let us think of it always, let us speak of it never.' Certainly the question was not raised in a series of international conferences. The indemnity which France was called upon to pay to Germany was paid in a few years. Nothing remained to remind the two countries perpetually of their losses, their gains, and their grievances.

"As a result, we had over 40 years of peace. But since 1918 we have just gone from one conference to another, discussing reparations, discussing military occupation, discussing the hardships of minorities, discussing, or at least demanding the discussion of, a general revision of treaties.

"Europe has never been allowed to settle down even for a single year to its new statute. In every international meeting there is some hint, if not declaration, that the treaties are provisional, that the present position is ephemeral, and that Europe is in merely a transitional state. And that is why Europe is so perturbed. Instead of wiping out the war and imposing peace, and then forgetting about it all and going about our business, we have done our best to keep things stirring, to render the present insecure, and the future a dark enigma."

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BRITAIN PLANS TO STRENGTHEN POLICE SYSTEM

Steps Taken to Combat Increased Activities of Criminal Element

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 28—The official police report for the past year shows that an unusual wave of serious crime is passing over Britain. To meet this it is understood that several changes have been made.

The metropolitan police force has been strengthened by 400 men, closer coöperation between provincial and central detective organizations has been initiated; surprise patrols by mobile units have been increased and a number of constables have been released from road traffic regulation work to enable use of their services in crime detection.

Replying to an inquiry Scotland Yard said it had no knowledge of any change in the long-existing practice regarding the carrying of arms by the British police. This practice is for the force as a whole to discharge all ordinary duties unarmed. Revolvers are carried only in very exceptional cases when any specially dangerous tasks have to be performed.

The plans to promote closer cooperation between the detective forces of Britain's different police areas are being developed by Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, and Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

A committee of London and provincial police chiefs and officials of the Home Office will formulate specific proposals for combating the activities of criminals, who have in recent years, with the aid of motor vehicles, proved more elusive.

Marks Biggest Step

The Home Secretary's announcement marks the biggest step yet taken in the direction of a national criminal investigation department, linking some 240 county and borough police centers with London headquarters at Scotland Yard. For months past Scotland Yard and many local detective forces have been devoting themselves to the study of new methods of dealing with the new criminal—the motor bandit. Greater use has been made of wireless and telephone communication. More mobile police have been introduced and more constables released from traffic duties. At the beginning of this year a century-old

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Collective Farms To Allow Peasant Possession of Cow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 28—The right of a peasant belonging to a collective farm to retain personal possession of his cow, chickens and small farm animals is vigorously reaffirmed by an order of the Communist Party Central Committee, published in all newspapers yesterday.

The order states that cows and small animals belonging to collective farm members have been socialized virtually by force in a number of regions and characterizes this practice as a "gross violation of repeated instructions of the Party Central Committee." Persons guilty of such violation are threatened with exclusion from the party.

The order prescribes that collectively owned live stock may be obtained by purchase and breeding, but not at the expense of individual members of the collective farm and that collective farm members not possessing cows and small animals shall be assisted in obtaining them. This order indicates that the Communist Party leadership considers the present time opportune for socializing cattle just as land and large machines have been socialized.

The formidable obstacle in this connection is the absence of sufficient big barns and other equipment for handling large numbers of livestock. Cases have been reported recently when the state collective farms, after acquiring large numbers of cattle, lost many through frost and hunger and because proper buildings and fodder were lacking.

Political Truce Assists Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 28 — Bankers and city officials trudged forth with a new slate today to refinance municipal obligations coming due during the next fiscal year, possibly to avoid an increase in taxation, and to reëstablish impaired credit. Detroit's total indebtedness, including short-term notes issued in anticipation of the sale of bonds and also upon taxes and other revenues, now totals $398,000,000.

Now comes the encouraging word from City Hall that no political considerations must enter the work ahead. This decree followed conversations between Mayor Murphy and Councilman John C. Lodge, the latter emerging from the executive offices to take the lead in the conferences with the bankers.

Mr. Lodge, a former Mayor, who bears the reputation of being a stickler for rigid business methods in handling city finances, has not heretofore been aligned with Mr. Murphy's political fortunes. In fact, their opposing groups in the Common Council have blamed each other for the close place in which Detroit finds itself.

Irish Republican Army Insists On Abolition of British Treaty

Decision Puts de Valera in Serious Position Under His Policy of Having Only One Army If Oath of Allegiance Is Abandoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 28 — The complete breach of the Irish Free State's "connection with looting imperialism" is demanded by a proclamation read at Irish Republican Army Easter parades all over Ireland yesterday.

Until the treaty which binds the Free State and England is completely destroyed, the I. R. A. refuses to disband. "Need for the Irish Republican Army will exist as long as Ireland is held forcibly within the British Empire," the proclamation asserts.

This unequivocal declaration is a serious blow to Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, who has publicly stated he sees no reason why the I. R. A. should continue to exist once the oath of allegiance is abolished. He is therefore faced with the imminent necessity of implementing his expressed determination to have "only one army."

The decision will be all the more difficult to take, since Mr. de Valera came to power pledged to treat the I. R. A. more leniently than his predecessor, Mr. William Cosgrave, who banned the I. R. A. as illegal and imprisoned a number of its members for being in possession of arms. Mr. de Valera has already released these men and suspended operation of the law under which they were sentenced.

The strength of the Republican army is not to be judged by the numbers attending yesterday's parades of whom there were at least 50,000 in Dublin alone. According to a member of the Cosgrave administration, the I. R. A. two years ago only mustered some 2000. Undoubtedly it is considerably larger today. But though no reliable figures exist it would be surprising if it consisted of more than 4000 or 5000 enrolled members.

The size of the crowds is attributable largely to the fact that the memory of the "rebellion" which is commemorated at these parades is equally dear to many members of Mr. de Valera's party, the Fianna Fail, and Mr. Cosgrave's Cumanna-gaedheal party, large number of whom fought in the rebellion against the British.

But not a single member of Mr. de Valera's cabinet attended the mass demonstration at Glasnevin cemetery near Dublin where victims are interred though places had been reserved for them among the speakers, by the I. R. A. "army council."

In its proclamation, this council declared it felt obliged to "issue a

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MILLS FAVORS EXCISE TAXES TO MEET DEFICIT

Tilson Outlines Postage Increase Plan—Grain Impost Described

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the special Ragon House committee investigating alternative taxes to meet the deficit today and advocated a return to the special excise taxes originally outlined in Treasury proposals for balancing the budget.

The subcommittee under Representative Heartsill Ragon (D.) of Arkansas also heard Mr. Frederick A. Tilson, third assistant postmaster-general, in connection with proposals to increase first class postage to 3 cents, and Mr. James W. T. Duvel, head of the grain futures division of the Department of Agriculture, on a proposal to raise the futures tax from 1 to 2 cents a $100 worth of grain, cotton and other farm products sold on the futures market.

The subcommittee will resume hearings tonight, Mr. Ragon said, with an expert from the Federal Reserve Board as witness. A tax on stock market transactions, similar to the one advocated by Representative Fiorella H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, leader of the Progressive coalition that defeated the sales tax, will be among the questions considered. Mr. Ragon looks on this La Guardia proposal with more favor than many of his committee colleagues. The proposal to increase the stock sales tax would yield an additional maximum revenue of $200,000,000, it is estimated.

Asked today if the subcommittee were going to adopt the original Mellon-Mills special excise duties, Mr. Mills said that "they seem to be headed that way." The early Treasury proposals would impose special sales taxes on specific industries, as for example motorcars, and in general would follow the 1924 tax rates. The Treasury proposals were put aside for the general sales tax when it became apparent that the impending deficit would be larger than originally supposed.

The House temporarily put aside the tax bill today to consider the $100,000,000 Smith drainage bill, designed to provide relief to farmers by making loans to drainage, levee and irrigation districts out of a revolving fund.

After a brief discussion of a motion to discharge the Smith irrigation-relief bill from the Rules Committee, the motion was defeated 132-203 and the House resumed discussion of the tax bill.

"The committee is honestly and sincerely trying to bring in a tax program that will be acceptable," s program that will be acceptable," said Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.), Georgia, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, "and that will balance the budget, and will not bring in an amendment designed to embarrass anyone."

The House confused a mixed-up situation even more last Saturday, when without warning it adopted a tax of 10 cents a 100 pounds on imported anthracite and bituminous coal and coke. This alleged tax measure was nothing less than a tariff increase, and its enactment threatened to open up the whole major subject of upward tariff revision, in connection with the tax argument, in which the House already has more than it appears able to handle.

Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in a vigorous statement warned that he would vote against the measure himself if further extraneous measures were introduced. He warned his fellow Democrats that as a party they were "destroying themselves." His appeal was enough to halt temporarily the flood of additional tax or tariff measures in prospect.

HIDDEN STORE OF LAND USED BY OKLAHOMA

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Observed at Tulsa in Trade Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., March 28—A state which received 10 talents when Mother Earth distributed her mineral wealth, and a state which has used those talents wisely to assume a position of industrial leadership in the United States, is the way Mr. E. Fred Johnson, president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, described Oklahoma in an address at the opening ceremony of an industrial exposition here today, to last until April 2.

The exposition primarily celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of Oklahoma statehood and tells the story of great progress made in a short time.

Having practically no mineral production, with the exception of some oil, 25 years ago, the State advanced to the position of second in mineral production in the United States, with 11 per cent of the country's production, while having but 2 1-3 per cent of the nation's area. Pennsylvania is the State first in mineral production.

These figures are based on United States Government reports before oil production was cut down by proration under the military shutdown last year to conform to the market demand. Twenty cities of the State are represented in the exhibits here, which primarily show products manufactured in northeastern Oklahoma out of Oklahoma's annual $1,000,000,000 raw material output. Only six states reach that raw material production mark, it is said.

The Chamber of Commerce exhibit portrays Oklahoma's place as an industrial, commercial and agricultural state. It shows that with less than 3 per cent of the area of the 48 states Oklahoma produces 2.8 per cent of the nation's agricultural products; 28 per cent of its petroleum; 20 per cent of its natural gas, and has 5 per cent of its coal reserves.

Virgin Islands Ask Balanced Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, March 28—The Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John is facing a deficit that cannot be met by any funds now in sight, it is announced by Mr. Boyd J. Brown, Acting Governor. He has summoned the Colonial Council into extraordinary session tomorrow to consider means to balance the budget.

People here place the blame for the position in which the islands find themselves on the Colonial Council. This body has roused the ire of the St. Thomas Daily News.

"While this condition was foreseen many months ago nothing was done by the people who should have acted to prevent it," the News writes editorially. "As things are now there is money enough for next year and let us hope, sense enough to handle it, but the months right ahead are problematical. Our legislators, with few exceptions, are bombastic failures occupying their time, with seeking futile power and talking dangerous nonsense." This editorial concludes by calling on the Colonial Council to pass "a local income tax law with local and not federal exemption brackets, and that immediately."

BOND ISSUE FOR JOBLESS

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee March 25 approved a $139,000,000 bond issue for public works to aid the unemployed.

LEAGUE TO BACK INTEGRITY OF CHINESE NATION

Lytton Tells Nanking No Breach of Pacts Will Be Sanctioned

NANKING, March 28 (AP) — The Earl of Lytton, chairman of the League of Nations inquiry commission, told Chinese officials today that maintenance of Chinese territorial and administrative integrity "would necessarily be a condition of any settlement of Sino-Japanese difficulties effected by the League."

His statement was made at a luncheon given by Mr. Wang Chingwei, president of the Chinese executive yuan, and which was attended by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kon; the former Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, and the former Foreign Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo.

Mr. Wang Chiang-wei, welcoming the commission, declared that the Chinese people "have only one hope and aspiration, the maintenance of China's territorial and administrative integrity and sovereignty."

Lord Lytton replied:

"When you say that the Chinese people have only one aspiration, the maintenance of territorial and adminstrative integrity, I can assure you at once that that would necessarily be a condition of any settlement of Sino-Japanese difficulties effected by the League. The League could not recommend to its members any course which is inconsistent with their treaty obligations."

Members of the commission were guests tonight of Mr. Lo Wen-kan, who said: "You have landed on Chinese soil in one of the most tragic moments of our history. Japan's action in Manchuria threatened the integrity of Chinese territory, but her action at Shanghai has endangered the very foundations of our social and political organization.

"Since the proclamation of a republic, China has tried to adapt herself to the political and social conceptions of modern times. We are confronted with vast difficulties. We would like at least to continue our efforts without external dangers and with the sympathy and friendly support of all nations."

The commission members spent a busy day calling on a number of Chinese officials, including Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. They plan to go to Peiping by way of Hangkow.

Plans to Beautify Essex County Open State-Wide Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., March 28—Initiation of an unofficial state-wide beautification movement is foreseen as the result of a meeting to be held here tomorrow, at which means of preserving the scenic and historic beauty of Essex County will be discussed.

The meeting, called by the North Shore Horticultural Society, is the first of what is hoped will be a series of similar gatherings throughout the State for promotion of beautification work. The plan has had its beginning here largely through the efforts of Mrs. Gordon R. Abbott of Manchester and Boston, vice-president of the horticultural society.

Mr. W. A. L. Bazeley, State Commissioner of Conservation, will be the chief speaker, although he will be present in a private capacity. He points out that no provisions are made by the State for beautification activities under his department, but that all available facilities will be placed at the disposal of those private groups engaged in the work.

Mr. Bazeley stresses the need, from a commercial as well as æsthetic standpoint, of developing and preserving natural beauties, pointing to the many possibilities for expansion of these beauties in Essex County. He urges that the movement also be carried into every other county, through organization of local committees, such as undoubtedly will be formed here at the meeting tomorrow.

Among the other speakers will be Judge Robert Walcott, of the third district court of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society; Mr. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Boston landscape architect; and Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher, secretary of the Massachusetts Trustees of Public Reservations.

Trade in Chicago Bows to Artistry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—For weeks past, certain leading business men have absented themselves for mysterious "conferences," and wives have worn that "neglected" look. As a matter of fact, a big "deal" was on, a "deal" by which 100 lawyers, executives, engineers, clerks and others exchanged their regular rôles for those of concert master, first violinist, piccolo soloist, or any other place they could fill in a symphony orchestra.

Yesterday the "deal" was closed. The Chicago Business Men's Orchestra gave its first spring concert this season.

The symphony of the day was Brahms's "Second" and only a few days earlier the big Chicago Symphony Orchestra had done it at Orchestra Hall. But this repetition of a great work didn't daunt the amateurs who also played not only their Brahms, but the Nutcracker Suite of Tchaikovsky, the overture to the "Bartered Bride" and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" in a way that made every wife and mother beam with pride

Drop in Use of Wine Shown in 13 Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

CONSUMPTION of wine in the 13 countries providing the best market for that product has decreased by more than 12 gallons per head of population in the last five years, according to statistics compiled by the International Wine Office for its annual congress.

Prohibition, temperance legislation and customs barriers in the way of the international wine traffic are considered chiefly responsible for the decline. Overproduction in the last 30 years is estimated by Wine Office officials to be more than 748,000,000 gallons. Wine growers in Europe are said to have lost more than $1,000,000,000 between 1927 and 1930.

India on Verge Of Big Change In Government

Princes Seek Agreement on Full Representation in Federation

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DELHI, India, March 28—India is about to inaugurate a new era of constitutional history, according to the firm policy expressed here. The Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, opened the eleventh annual session of the Narandra Mandel, or Chamber of Princes, with a stately pictorial ceremony here today.

A record attendance of Indian princes from all parts of the country indicated the intense interest being taken by these chieftains in the question of federating their domains with British India, which is the main topic for discussion. The Viceroy revived the ceremonial custom, which lapsed in the Irwin régime, driving in state from his palace to Council House.

The princes themselves appeared in all the glory of magnificent silk brocaded costumes, with jewels sparkling from gayly colored headdresses. As an ensemble in their marble chamber they struck a contrasting note with the Legislative Assembly under the same roof where legislators of British India in English clothes or ordinary Indian garb voice democratic theories with all the enthusiasm of western politicians.

Novelty to Americans

Included among the visitors in the crowded public galleries were many Americans who looked down on a colorful spectacle entirely novel to their eyes. American and English women witnessed the proceedings from an open public gallery, while Moslem and Hindu women peered down on the scene through a fretwork marble screen which kept them in purdah, or curtained, even for this public event.

The opening session of the Princes Chamber was essentially formal, but special significance attaches to the event this year in view of the importance of the federation question in relation to the princes. Although 12 months ago the princes announced in the same chamber that they unanimously favored the federation scheme, many defections have taken place in their ranks in the interval. In recent weeks, however, strenuous efforts have been made to reconcile disagreements. The Viceroy in his speech congratulated the princes on having reached an agreed solution on most of the main points.

The princes' attitude on federation, nevertheless, is not wholly satisfactory. The ruler of the largest state, Hyderabad, forms a singular minority with the chiefs of many tiny properties hesitating to accept the scheme outlined in London.

The latest attitude of the princes as a whole is a demand for 50 per cent representation, whatever form of federation is established—a policy which would reopen the entire question of representation.

Guarantee of Security

But impartial observers of the federation project here are definitely hopeful regarding its ultimate success. The princes themselves appear to be among the optimists, although, as Lord Willingdon emphasized, they are naturally concerned lest the new conditions should imperil their own existence.

In this regard the Viceroy stated it was his duty to guarantee to the states their absolute security, their rights and privileges assured by the various treaties of the British Crown. But he pointed out the princes also have a duty, namely, that of administering their states in a sound, satisfactory and progressive manner for the welfare and benefit of their subjects.

The Viceroy also said he was determined to give all possible assistance in maintaining law and order, although he had no intention of making repression an end in itself. But he is determined, he said, to obtain and maintain peaceful conditions in the country so that the constitutional policy already mapped out may be carried to fruition.

WASHINGTON HOME TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The restored birthplace of George Washington, on the banks of the Potomac in Westmoreland County, will be opened to the public during the week of April 25 for the benefit of the restoration of historic Stratford, birthplace of three famous Lees. This Visiting Garden Week is sponsored by the Garden Club of Virginia.

BANKS FIGHT BILL TO AID DEPOSITORS

Oppose Compulsory Fund to Guarantee Savings of the People

PROPOSAL AROUSES WIDE CONTROVERSY

Backers of Steagall Measure Assert It Would Make Failures Impossible

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Suspension in the past 24 months of more than 3640 banks with total deposits of $2,560,000,000 and losses to depositors estimated at around $1,000,000,000 have centered interest in Congress on the Steagall bank deposit guarantee bill around which controversy now rages.

Advocates of the bill declare it would be the quickest and surest way of restoring financial confidence, of bolstering business credit and of bringing money out of hoarding.

Opponents charge it would be impractical, that it would put the Government into the banking business, and that it has failed as a system wherever introduced in individual states. The conservative banking world is almost a unit against the bill, but on the other hand, there are signs that it will receive serious consideration in the House, though its passage by Congress is believed to be doubtful.

Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, author of the bill, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and co-author of the Glass-Steagall law broadening the discount rights of the Federal Reserve Banks, is considered an able legislator, and his sponsorship of the measure is hailed as insuring its careful hearing.

Provides Guarantee Fund

In brief, the Steagall measure would establish a federal, bank-liquidating board, to liquidate failed banks of the Reserve System and to administer a proposed guarantee fund, participation in which would be compulsory for all Federal Reserve member banks. It would make it impossible, it is declared, for banks to fail.

Money for the guarantee fund would be secured as follows: $150,000,000 from existing surpluses of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks; $200,000,000 as an assessment on member banks, ratable to their deposits; $167,000,000 in payment from the Treasury—the amount paid in by Reserve Banks since establishment of the system as franchise taxes.

If this total proved to be inadequate, member banks would be required to pay annually into the fund up to $100,000,000, ratable to their net earnings in the preceding year. The Steagall bill makes no provision for state banks, where most recent suspensions have occurred.

Advocates of the measure urge that, until full confidence is restored in the banks, hoarders cannot be expected to return their money in full. The bill would prevent future runs, give guarantee of safety to the accumulations of depositors and unify the entire banking system, it is contended. The nation is going through a fiscal emergency, the bill's sponsors add, and extreme measures should be adopted.

Opposition Presents Facts

Opponents of the measure make just as vigorous denial of its benefits. Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Mississippi, South Dakota, North Dakota and Washington adopted state guarantees, it is recalled, and each of them gave up the system after a period of trial.

The real fault with the American banking system, this group declares, is its improper supervision, the restrictions on chain banks, and competition between state and national systems. The glaring consequences of these faults, they charge, have been revealed in the disastrous series of bank suspensions in the United States, while in England and Canada the deflation period has not seen the suspension of a single important bank.

Bank guarantees, they assert, are the wrong way to meet the problem, and faults should be corrected before guarantees are given.

It is along this line of argument that the battle is being fought, coupled with the opposition's declaration that the Government should not guarantee any private business, even that as important as banking.

Virginia Prohibits Bootleg Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's bill against bootleg gasoline became a law March 24, with the division of motor vehicles ready for a vigorous drive to see that the State receives 5 cents tax for every gallon of motor fuel consumed on the roads of the Commonwealth.

The law was passed with the approval of the gasoline dealers, who told the General Assembly that racketeers now are making as much money smuggling gasoline into some states as they are in the ardent spirits industry.

The law sets up the machinery for licensing every motor fuel dealer in the State, prohibits the transportation of gasoline that has not paid the tax across the state line, and authorizes special measures for the detection of gasoline smugglers.

BOSTON STORES SEEK TO ABATE RETURN ABUSE

New Rules Ask Coöperation of Customers in Regulating Practice

New rules to govern the return of merchandise to retail stores have been adopted by the Merchants' Credit Bureau. The purpose is to gain the coöperation of consumers in reducing the percentage of returns and thus do away with abuses of the privilege and eliminate a portion of the heavy expense which it brings.

Boston retail stores find the privilege costs them several millions of dollars annually. The bureau was organized and sponsored by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The value of returned goods in Boston stores alone is estimated at $20,000,000 annually, and cost of handling this merchandise adds to the overhead of the store and thus to the price at which all merchandise sells. If the cost can be reduced, the tendency will be to reflect such savings in the retail price of all goods. The Boston loss is smaller than in some cities, say merchants, but it is big enough to cause concern to retailers and customers alike.

Customers who do not abuse the return privilege are penalized by having to pay their share of the cost of abuse, it is pointed out. Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the Slattery Company stores, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and vice-president of the retail trade board, is head of the Merchants' Credit Bureau. All member stores have adopted the rules and will send copies of them with every bill to customers on April 1.

The code appeals to customers to coöperate in the effort to reduce the return volume. Uniform rules in all member stores are to be the basis for distinguishing between reasonable and unreasonable requests to the end that the same privileges may be guaranteed to all.

The credit bureau assembles daily information on all returns and plans to deny the privilege of charge accounts to habitual offenders, even though the offender's credit ratings are satisfactory in other respects. The code also provides that merchandise may not be kept in customers' possession for more than three business days if the privilege of return is to be allowed.

Returned goods must be in original condition accompanied by sales check and with price tags undisturbed. Piece goods will be accepted in return only when the customer is charged for a quarter of a yard of the goods involved, as such goods must then be sold as remnants. Gifts, if returned, will only be accepted in exchange for other merchandise. A list of non-returnable articles has been drawn up, including books, toilet goods, personal apparel and bedding.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley Society: Evening of Russian music by Russian Concertantes in costume, and Balalaika Trio, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Boston Public Library: Eighth Washington Bicentennial lecture, "Historic Roxbury Houses of the Revolution," by former Representative Walter R. Meins, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, through April 2.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through April 2.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture on "Gardening," by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gunther, 7.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration and guest night, reception and dinner, special speaking program, music, dancing, Hotel Somerset, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"If Booth Had Missed," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through April 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Modern French paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

National Electric Light Association and Home Service Conference: Meetings, luncheon and dinner, Hotel Statler.

Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, through April 2.

Women's City Club of Boston: Reading of Lord Dunsany's "Night at an Inn," presented by drama committee, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 2:30.

Harvard University: "Alumni Visitation," School of Theology: meetings and services: Andover Chapel, 2:30, 3:30; Divinity Chapel, 5 (meetings open to public). Illustrated lecture, "Two Theories on Albrecht Dürer," by Dr. Hans Tietze, upper lecture room, Fogg Art Museum, 4. Eleventh lecture in French, "Le Paysages de la Chartreuse: La tour Farnese," by Prof. Pierre Martino, Emerson D, 4:30 (open to public).

Fifth and last in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, home of Mrs. Albert F. Bemis, 40 Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, address, "Two Contrasting Stages, Broadway and Hollywood," by Miss Emily Hale, auspices Music and Drama Department, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

First of three concerts, benefit Peabody Home for Crippled Children, Hotel Vendome, 11.

Judge Baker Foundation: Closing afternoon reception to visitors at new headquarters, 38½ Beacon Street, afternoon.

Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnae Association: Bridge party, 10 Riverway, 2:30.

Chromatic Club: Concert, foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Meeting, address, "Testing Anti-Vivisection Sentiment in Massachusetts," by Mr. Edward H. Packard; piano recital by Mr. Lewis Huntington; Tremont Temple, 3.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, speaker on "Let's Stop Being Boobs," Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Russia Must Be Dramatic," 9; meeting, class in observation recorded through drawing, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner. Shohaku Soga's paintings and screens.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, 230 Fenway Street—Paintings and sculptures by a group of five alumni. Through April 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century book illustrations. Dega and other French draftsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Examples of stained glass and designs by Wright Goodhue. Seventeenth and eighteenth century prints and drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Costume dolls from many lands. Oil paintings of Hawaii by Mr. R. N. Hudspeth of Concord. From India, embroidery and lace scarfs, ivory and wood carvings, figurines, inland ebony and paintings. From China, complete Chinese bride's costume, delicate embroideries, carved wooden figures depicting Chinese life, jade and paintings on paper and silk.

Goodman Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—"American Paintings" group. Through month of March.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and drawings by Robert Spencer. Through April 2.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through April 2.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small sculptures of "Youth and Sporting Life," by Amelia Peabody. Through April 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Exhibition of sporting prints.

Yamanaka Galleries, 456 Boylston Street—Contemporary Japanese prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street—American, English and French etchings.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Oil paintings of Ireland, by Katharine Hughes. Through April 2.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue—Modern architecture and interiors.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Oil paintings by Louise L. Apthorp and wood carvings of animals by Cutapuis, a Blackfoot Indian.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH— TONIGHT AT 8:30
FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY
CONSTANCE COLLIER
in Noel Coward's Best Comedy
"HAY FEVER"
Eves. 50c to $2.50—Mats. Th., Sat., 50c to $2.

SHUBERT—Tonight AT 8:15
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY
Lee Shubert-Walter Hartwig Present
A STIRRING PLAY
"IF" ABOUT LINCOLN
BOOTH HAD MISSED"
Eves. 50c to $2—Wed. Mat., 50c to $1—Sat. Mat. 50c to $1.50

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MIXED MARRIAGE RULING OF POPE DRAWS CRITICISM

Terms Called Intolerable in Report of Federal Council of Churches

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America yesterday pronounced the Roman Catholic attitude toward intermarriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics "intolerable."

The council's committee on marriage and the home advised Protestants not to enter into such marriages. The recommendation was one of four made by the committee after a study of the subject of "mixed marriages" extending over several months.

In making public the committee's conclusions, the council said it "refrains from making any attack upon the Roman Catholic Church, but in good temper takes issue with its position on mixed marriages, on the ground that it is intolerable."

The committee protested specifically against "the requirement by any church that the children of mixed marriages should be pledged to that church."

Drafted Before Vatican Order

Mixed marriages should not be undertaken, the committee held, where "intolerable conditions are imposed by either church in which membership is held."

The committee's report, approved at the March meeting of the council's administrative committee, was originally drafted prior to the Vatican decree of Feb. 5, requiring that the children of marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Catholics be reared in the Roman Catholic faith under pain of annulment of the marriage, refusal of participation in church activities, denial of a church funeral, and, in extreme cases, public excommunication.

As finally approved, the council report said:

"No religious body which confesses itself Christian can tolerate the imposition upon one of its own members of the requirements of another religious body by which the religious scruples of that member are aroused, or action repugnant to reason and conscience is forced upon him by authority which he does not acknowledge.

Seeds of Discord Sown

"For example, if one of the partners to a mixed marriage submits to the dictation of such an authority and promises that his children be brought up in a faith which he does not share, reason and conscience are offended, the seeds of future discord are sowed at the very outset of married life, and the prospect of true marriage becomes remote."

In making public the committee's recommendations, the council says they are to be taken, "not as regulations, but as suggestions to church members for their consideration."

The committee was headed by Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins, professor of pastoral theology in the General Theological Seminary, New York, as chairman. Among the lay members were Mr. George W. Wickersham, Prof. Ernest R. Groves of the University of North Carolina, Prof. Alva W. Taylor of the school of religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon, probably with some light snow early tonight; slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair; fresh to strong northeast winds, shifting to westerly and decreasing; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Heavy snow this afternoon and probably early tonight; Tuesday generally fair excepting for snow flurries in extreme north portion; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; probably snow in north and west portion early tonight; Tuesday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain in south and rain or snow in north portions this afternoon; mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly gales over south portion, diminishing late tonight, and northwest or east gales over north portion, becoming westerly tonight and diminishing; overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion tonight; Tuesday fair.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Some probability of rain near the coast, and rain or snow in interior Monday; rain is indicated over south, and rain or snow over north portion Wednesday and Thursday, otherwise generally fair; temperature below normal Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday, colder thereafter.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	56	Montreal	24	36
Bismarck	30	50	Nantucket	48	52
Boston	35	57	New Orleans	56	80
Buffalo	30	38	New York	42	52
Calgary	26	38	Norfolk, Va.	54	66
Charleston	52	72	North Platte	28	56
Chicago	36	44	Philadelphia	46	52
Cincinnati	32	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	78
Denver	32	52	Pittsburgh	28	42
Eastport, Me.	32	48	Portland, Me.	30	56
Hatteras	62	72	Raleigh	46	70
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	42	50
7p.m. Mar. 27	74	..	St. Paul	34	44
Helena, Mont.	44	50	Salt Lake City	42	56
Huron, S. D.	32	48	San Francisco	50	74
Jacksonville	52	..	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	50
Kansas City	40	58	Seattle	46	54
Key West	76	82	Tampa	62	80
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	38	52
Memphis	44	48	Wichita, Kan.	38	60
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	28	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 28.
B—Maximum March 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:12 p. m., Tuesday 4:31 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

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Governor Rebuffs Students Seeking Tennessee Rights

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28 (AP)—A group of college students protesting against treatment they received from officers who expelled them from the Kentucky coal fields were described by Gov. Henry H. Horton today as "uninvited guests" and were advised by him to avoid Communism.

The Governor received them and heard their protest, but gave them little encouragement as regards any action he might take to discipline the officers they said mistreated them.

As to their complaint that they were mistreated by officers in Claiborne County, Tennessee, the Governor said he could call out the state militia only in the event of a "great uprising," and that if they felt they had been treated unjustly, they had recourse to court action.

Rob Hall, a student of Columbia University and spokesman for the group of six that called on the Governor, emphasized the students were not affiliated in any way with Communists and that their mission was a peaceful one.

Church Heads Ask Inquiry Into Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—On the ground that charges of lawlessness in the southeastern Kentucky coal regions constitutes a serious arraignment of conditions in that territory, 21 distinguished churchmen have sent an appeal to the Senate Committee on Manufactures asking for a congressional investigation.

The statement indorsed the resolution of Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, calling for an investigation of conditions in Harlan and Bell Counties in Kentucky and urged the committee to return a favorable report on that measure.

"It seems to us that these charges are so vital in their relation to the fundamental rights of American citizens and our American ideals of freedom of speech, press and assemblage that an impartial, thoroughgoing inquiry by the Federal Government is called for in order to throw light upon a confused situation and to determine what are the actual facts," the statement said.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON WATERWAY PLAN

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Matters pending between the United States and Canada were discussed today by President Hoover and Col. Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Ottawa, the latter said on leaving the White House.

Earlier Colonel MacNider, Maj. W. D. Herridge, the Canadian Minister to this country, and Mr. Hume Wrong, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation, conferred with Mr. James G. Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State, about the St. Lawrence waterway project. Satisfactory progress is being made, they said, but it probably will be some time before framing of a necessary treaty is begun.

PILOT RADIO & TUBE CORP.

Pilot Radio & Tube Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $215,579 after charges, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net profit of $62,361 in 1930.

CUT PROPOSED OF 15 PER CENT IN BUILDING WAGES

Trades Council Favors Reduction for Period of One Year

A wage cut of 15 per cent, affecting more than 20,000 affiliated mechanics, was recommended on Saturday by the Boston Building Trades' Council, to go into effect April 1 and continue until March 30, 1933. The proposal will be submitted immediately to the affiliated unions in the hope of getting quick action.

Recommendation for a wage cut was made because it seemed to offer the most likelihood, in the estimation of the council, of stabilizing the building industry in Massachusetts and putting idle men to work.

This decision is the outcome of a study begun last fall and undertaken as the result of the Building Trades Employers' Association's proposal for a voluntary wage reduction, as a means of stimulating building and employment.

The recommendation of the council was made after ascertaining the temper of the affiliated unions, according to Mr. E. A. Johnson, secretary of the council, and conviction is expressed that recommendation is equivalent to acceptance by the unions.

For the majority of the crafts associated with the council, crafts including glaziers, electrical workers, building and common laborers, stone masons and many others, the proposed reduction will mean a cut of approximately 20 cents an hour, or $1.60 a day.

A statement issued to the unions includes besides the proposal for the amount and duration of the wage cut the following recommendations:

Trades that have no agreement are urged to make every effort to protect their unions with signed agreements, and to provide in the agreements that beginning April 1, 1933, the present scale of wages be restored.

That the wage reduction shall apply to all work contracted for on or after April 1, 1932, and that the present wage scale shall remain in force upon work contracted prior to April 1, 1932.

That special meetings be held by all affiliated organizations on or before March 30 to pass on the recommendations of the council. The action of each union is to be forwarded to its employer group with a request for an immediate conference for the purpose of defining and signing the terms of agreement.

That a special meeting of the council will be held April 1, 1932, to receive reports on the actions and results of the affiliated unions and to transact related business.

Music

Pension Fund Concert

The sixty-fifth concert in aid of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's pension fund was given yesterday afternoon and evening in Symphony Hall, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting. The orchestra was assisted in the performance of Bach's B minor Mass by the choruses of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, and by these soloists: Mmes. Amy Evans, soprano, and Margaret Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano, and Messrs. Richard Crooks, tenor, Fraser Gange, baritone, Richard Burgin, violin, Georg Böttcher, horn, Louis Speyer and Jean Degergie, oboes d'amore, and Albert Snow, organ.

The performance was in effect a repetition of those of last season's Bach Festival, with the same assisting artists, and it was received with similar manifestations of enthusiastic approval by a very large audience. The chorus of course again filled the rôle of chief hero among the performers; for it brought to its task not only youthful ardor but excellent quality of tone, good balance and precision. These singers, trained by Dr. Davison and Mr. Woodworth, form an instrument after Dr. Koussevitzky's own heart, and their response to his fervors resulted in a peculiarly vital publication of the score. The Crucifixus was as moving as the opening Kyrie was electric.

Mme. Matzenauer once more sang the Qui Sedes and the Agnus Dei with fine musical understanding and emotional power, and the other soloists acquitted themselves with credit.

At the close there was an ovation which Dr. Koussevitzky shared with all his associates. L. A. S.

Admission to Bar Held as Function Of the Judiciary

The Bar Association of the City of Boston today presents in its April bulletin an argument in support of its contention that examination of applicants for admission to the bar is a judicial and not a legislative function.

The article points out that "while there appears to be no court since the North Carolina decision of 1906 which has squarely held that bar admission is exclusively a legislative right, at least five courts have held since 1915 that admission to the bar is the court's business."

A bill compelling the board of bar examiners to personally read in full examination papers of all candidates and also prohibiting employment of assistants who on advice of the judicial council and with the indorsement of the Supreme Judicial Court have hitherto been employed has just passed the Massachusetts Senate.

The article says, in part:

"That the standards of admission to the bar should be dependent from year to year upon the fluctuating opinions of the legislative body, subject as it necessarily is to the passing emotions of the day, to the impassioned arguments of those who for one reason or another desire to see the standards either retained at the present level, which is far below that of many states, or actually lowered, is, we believe, unhealthy for all concerned, including the courts and the public."

In summarizing its argument, the Bar Bulletin cites several court decisions which rule that admission to the bar is a judicial function.

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Boston Financial Status Is Rated High by Goodwin

If Milwaukee rates 100 per cent as a financial risk, Boston is considerably better than perfect in this respect, according to Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Finance Commission, who last night issued a report on a study of the Wisconsin city's claimed status. The investigation was made by Mr. Robert E. Cunniff, secretary of the commission.

Boston has a lower net debt per capita than Milwaukee, the report states. Boston's budget policy is the model after which Milwaukee's was patterned and Boston adopted a pay-as-you-go policy long before Milwaukee did. It also points out that Boston's debt is made up of issues in large part for hospitals and institutions, whereas Milwaukee, as a city, has no hospitals, with the exception of a small emergency hospital, and no institutions. The county of which Milwaukee is a part provides these municipal necessities.

As for Milwaukee's "boast" that it had $3,400,000 cash in the treasury on Jan. 1, Mr. Cunniff's report notes that Boston at the same time and on the same basis had $11,500,000. Milwaukee increased its debt in the last 10 years, the report says, from $22,000,000 to $46,380,000, or 115 per cent, while Boston increased its net debt in this period from $46,584,000 to $65,000,000, or only 40 per cent.

Milwaukee's system of collecting taxes also is declared inferior to Boston's. The latest census figures give the population of Boston as 781,199 and of Milwaukee as 578,249.

BANCROFT TO TALK TO KIWANIS CLUB

Mr. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, will speak at the weekly luncheon of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Boston City Club tomorrow on the subject, "Let's Stop Being Boobs."

Mr. Bancroft, a noted investment authority, is one of the few economists in the country who advised the sale of securities prior to the collapse in 1929.

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CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St., West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson Arcade Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

STREET FLOOR FOR NEW PLANT TAKING FORM

Network of Reinforcing Steel Being Placed for Publishing House

The first concrete which will form the floor slabs on the street level of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston is about to be poured. These slabs are located along the Falmouth Street end of the new building between Norway and Clearway Streets.

Toward the center of this section, workmen now are setting into place a large number of wooden forms over which is being woven a great network of reinforcing steel rods. When this preparatory work is finished, and some of the electric wiring conduits are in place, concrete then will be poured to form another portion of the building's floor.

All reinforced concrete footings in section B have been completed and about 75 per cent of the basement slabs, which rest on concrete piers built up from these footings, have been poured. In section A, where the work of excavation is still under way, about 5 per cent of the footings are completed.

More than 1000 cubic yards of earth have been dumped into the space between the temporary steel piling which holds up the street and the reinforced concrete outside wall of the new building. This wall now extends the entire length of the building on Falmouth Street and a portion on Norway and on Clearway Streets. Forms are being set into place in order that another portion of this wall soon may be poured.

The work of demolishing the large office building at 206 Massachusetts Avenue, which formerly housed the Church offices, is nearing completion, and the débris is being carted away in a corps of large trucks. When this building has been entirely razed, the motor shovel, which now has completed about 65 per cent of the work of excavation, will work its way into that section and clear a space in order that the remaining concrete footings for section A may be poured.

Workmen still are unloading building materials as they arrive at the yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad several blocks away. Nearly all of the 100 tons of steel which will be used in the construction of section B has been received. One of these beams alone weighs approximately 25 tons. It will be used to span the truck berths at the loading and unloading platform of the new building.

The wellpoint dewatering system is still in operation in the A section area and will have to remain there until the basement slabs and waterproof flooring in that section of the building are completed.

Construction Speeds Excavation on Christian Science Publishing House

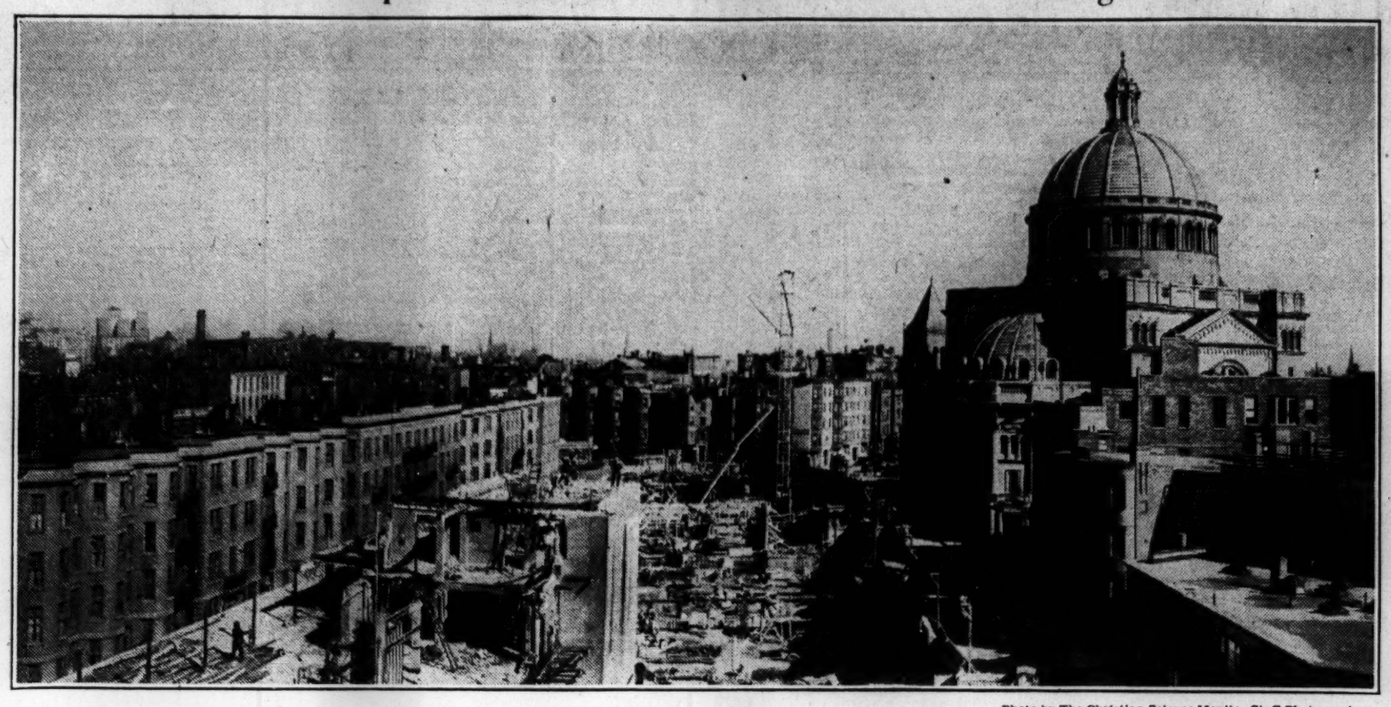

Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer

STEEL AND CONCRETE WORK PROCEEDS APACE AND DISCLOSES OUTLINE OF STRUCTURE. AT THE LEFT IS SEEN THE RAZING OF FORMER CHURCH OFFICE BUILDING

MACHADO APPROVES SUGAR LIMITATION

HAVANA, Cuba, March 28 (AP)—A resolution of the Cuban Sugar Institute that this year's Cuban sugar production should be limited to approximately 2,700,000 tons was signed by President Machado Saturday and sent to the Official Gazette for publication.

The decision of the Sugar Institute has been communicated to the International Sugar Council, now meeting in Paris, as a basis for settlement of differences over export quotas of various countries. The council asked that Cuban production be held to 2,500,000 tons in exchange for guarantee that Java would export no more than 1,500,000 tons in 1932.

NEW YORK TRANSIT USERS DROP IN 1931

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—A decline in the number of passengers entering and leaving New York City by railroad and ferry in 1931 was listed in the annual report of the Suburban Tranist Engineering Board yesterday at 36,375,314, or 8.63 per cent.

The total number was 385,060,791 against 421,436,105 for 1930. Of these, 268,222,525 were classified as railroad commuters as compared with 288,-159,666 in 1930, or a drop of 6.92 per cent. The cause was given as the economic slump.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT

WEYBRIDGE, Surrey, Eng., March 28 (AP)—Sir Horace Plunkett, Irish industrialist, passed on here Saturday.

Sir Horace was one of Ireland's foremost leaders. Best known for his establishment of agricultural cooperative societies, he also was closely identified with the Irish movement for self-government. He was one of the original members of the Irish Free State Senate after the Free State came into being as a result of the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921.

He was widely known in the United States, where he went in 1879 and was a cattle rancher for several years. He frequently visited America in later years, becoming a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

THRONGS JOIN IN SERVICES ON EASTER SUNDAY

Observances Are Held by Christian Peoples All Over the World

In country meeting house and city cathedral, countless throngs of Christian worshipers everywhere joined in prayer and song and sermon which marked yesterday's Easter observances. President and Mrs. Hoover led the nation's Easter commemoration, according to the Associated Press, at sunrise services in the Arlington National Cemetary.

Standing among the mist-strewn mounds in the Valhalla of American patriotism, the President joined with thousands who thronged the early services. A spring rain seeped into the sod and drummed on the marble canopy at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where special services were held.

The eyes of Christianity, that for a twelvemonth have looked upon economic tribulation and political strife, were raised aloft throughout the whole world to a promise of happier events. Venerable Jerusalem presented a picture of sabbatical calm as thousands of pilgrims joined with its native Christians in a colorful Easter celebration.

In the famous Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, several thousand persons participated in the eleventh annual sunrise services. As the sun glistened on the needlelike red rock spires, the services opened with a blare of trumpets echoing through the garden.

Thousands of southern California residents joined the pilgrimage to Mount Rubidoux, between snow-capped Mount San Mateo to the north and Mcunt San Gorgonio to the east. An estimated throng of 40,000 attended sunrise services in the Hollywood Bowl, while approximately 20,000 joined in rites at Forest Law Memorial Park in Los Angeles.

PRISON BUILDINGS BEGUN BY INMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 28—Inmates at the Maryland State Penal Farm in Roxbury, near here, are engaged in the seven-year building program of the minimum security type institution, the first of its kind in Maryland. The buildings will be of native stone obtained on the 865-acre farm.

Tentative plans have been completed for the administration building and dormitories for about 600 men. Staff houses also will be erected. Inmates will do most of this work under supervision of unarmed instructors. By summer 350 acres of farm land will be under cultivation.

ROUTE NO. 1 BEAUTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The American Business Club of Raleigh celebrated State Forest Week by completing the planting of 225 trees on the Western Boulevard of U. S. Highway No. 1 leading out of Raleigh. The work was carried out in coöperation with Mr. F. H. Claridge, assistant state forester, assigned to the Department of Conservation and Development.

WOMEN PETITION BORAH TO SPEED COURT MEASURE

Deliberate Delay on Personal Grounds Charged; Urge Senate Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—A vigorous protest against further pigeonholing of the World Court protocols was made to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, by the National Committee of Republican Women for the World Court, today.

In a letter anticipating the resumption of World Court discussion before the Senate committee on Wednesday, the Republican women stress the need of letting the Senate itself decide whether it will or will not consent to the ratification of the protocols and deplore what they regard as the systematic postponement over a 15-month period of the report on them. Copies of the letter were sent to all Republican members of the Senate committee.

"Without regard to your personal conviction as to the advisability of completing the adherence of the United States to the Court," it states, "we assume that you support the sound legislative principle of settling issues of importance on the floor of the Senate and not pigeonholing them in committee. Our committee is in sympathy with the position that emergency domestic legislation is entitled to priority on the Senate calendar, but no one of these urgent domestic questions is before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"Press reports indicate that the most recent postponements of committee action are due to various proposals designed to delay consideration of the issue and to refer again to the countries abroad questions upon which they have already expressed their conclusions. We are in accord with the Department of State's pronouncement that the objections that caused the Senate's 1926 reservations have now been fully met.

"On this basis the protocols have been signed by the United States and await only the Senate's consent to ratification or its refusal to consent. We beg that your influence and your vote in the Foreign Relations Committee may now be exercised to secure a prompt report of the protocols to the Senate as a whole and the definitive settlement of the question on the floor of the Senate."

The Republican Women's World Court committee is headed by Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, chairman; Mrs. Worthington Scranton, National Committee woman for Pennsylvania; Mrs. Silas Strawn of Illinois; Mrs. Murray Crane of Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles Taft 2d of Ohio, and Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, National Committee woman for Missouri.

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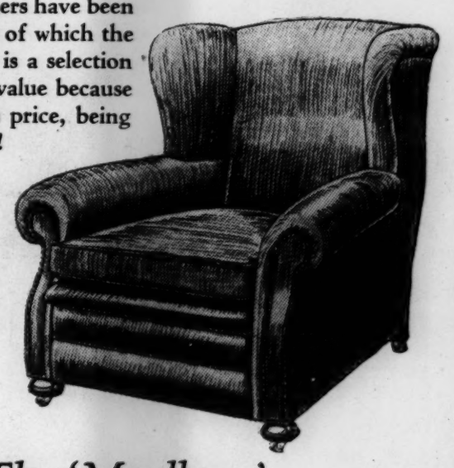
Sturdily built of English Birch and firmly fixed for hard wear. Well sprung with finely tempered rustless steel springs, full upholstered with hair and fibre—guaranteed pure and new. Covered in a hard-wearing tapestry selected from this season's productions of soft colourings and pleasing design. The loose cushion on seat is reversible, with a 3in. border, finished neatly piped edge. Well filled with superior quality feather down. Sizes: Seat 22in. from front to back, 19in. wide. Height from top of seat to top of back 21in. Extreme width 32in. Price, Each 90/-

The 'Marlboro'
Full size Wing Easy Chair, maximum number of finely tempered steel rustless springs in seat, secured on stout frames of English Birch. Covered in a hard-wearing tapestry, new designs with soft and delightful coloured effects. Loose cushion is reversible and filled with superior quality feather down, finished piped edges. Sizes: Width 34in. Seat from front to back 24in. and 21in. wide. Height from top of seat to top of back 24in. Extreme height 36in. Price, Each £5.18.6
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WOMEN START INDOOR TENNIS

Five Advance to the Third Round—Mrs. Van Ryn Wins 6—1, 6—3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 28—While rain and sleet pelted the glass roof of the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, today, women tennis players started the United States women's indoor tennis championship tournament on schedule. Seven contestants had advanced to either the second or third round by luncheon time.

The highest seeded player to take part in the early matches was Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, formerly Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif. Mrs. Van Ryn, seeded second in this tournament, met and defeated Miss Betsy Thacher of Santa Barbara, Calif., who has spent the winter season in the East. Miss Thacher met Mrs. Van Ryn once before, in the Ojai Valley tennis tournament on the coast, and was defeated in something like 15 minutes. Today Miss Thacher put up a good game against the high ranking player, who won at 6—1, 6—3, in the first round. The only other first-round match resulted in a victory for Miss Lydia Kayser of Buffalo, N. Y.

Five players advanced to the third round. They were Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, recent winner of the United States junior indoor tournament at Longwood; Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, and Mrs. John L. Bremer of Boston. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Betsy Thacher, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Kendall Preston, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. John L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. S. Payson-Rowe, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Ottalie Gaertner, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. Philip Leopold, Dedham, Mass. 6—3, 6—0.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

By the Associated Press

RESULTS MARCH 26

Boston (A) 10, Hartford (EL) 1.
Philadelphia (A) 4, House of David 3.
St. Louis (A) 12, Buffalo (IL) 5.
Cleveland (A) 5, New Orleans (SA) 0.
Chicago (N) 4, Missions (PCL) 1.
Washington (A) 3, Baltimore (IL) 2.
Detroit (A) 6, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
Philadelphia (N) 8, New York (A) 6.
New York (N) 13, Oakland (PCL) 8.
St. Louis (N) 4, Cincinnati (N) 2.
Brooklyn (N) 10, Boston (N) 8.

RESULTS MARCH 27

Washington 8, Baltimore 1.
New York (N.) 7, Oakland 6.
New York (N.) 7, Oakland 2 (10 innings).
Cleveland 7, New Orleans 3.
Detroit 10, Pittsburgh 8.
Indianapolis 7, Philadelphia (A.) 2.
Chicago (N.) 8, Seals 7.
Chicago (N.) 8, Missions 2.
Chicago (A.) 10, Dallas 8.
Boston (N.) 3, New York (A.) 1.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6.
St. Louis (A.) 8, Buffalo 4.
Shreveport 9, Kansas City 5.
St. Paul 10, Fort Worth 8.

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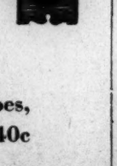

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NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

College	Points
Michigan	34
Stanford	31
Northwestern	21
Princeton	8
Rutgers	8
Ohio State	6
Southern California	5
Minnesota	4
U. S. Naval Academy	4
Columbia	2
California	2
Illinois	2
Cincinnati	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 28—Scoring points in all events but the 50- and 100-yard freestyles, University of Michigan swimmers annexed the team honors in the ninth annual National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships here Saturday. By winning the final event, the medley-relay, the Wolverines came from behind to nose out Stanford University. Michigan scored 34 points and Stanford 31.

Three collegiate records were bettered on the final night of the competition. J. A. Schmieler '33 of Michigan established a new mark of 2m. 15.4s. in the 220-yard freestyle.

The Michigan relay team composed of Taylor Drysdale '34, backstroker; Louis Lemak '33, breaststroker and R. B. Ladd '33, freestyler, hung up a new record of 3m. 8.6s. The Northwestern 400-yard relay team also established a new record of 3m. 36.6s.

The 220-yard freestyle was the feature race of the finals, Schmieler winning in record time by a one-yard margin over Walter Spence '32, Rutgers. A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford, was a good third.

M. R. Galitzen '33, Southern California, retained his championship in the fancy-diving event, but only by a slim margin over a Michigan sophomore, R. K. Degener '34. Galitzen had 146.76 points and Degener 142.92 points. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by John McKelvey '32, Stanford; M. F. Wilcox '34, Northwestern, second; R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Annapolis, third; J. T. Nicholson '32, Princeton, fourth. Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '32, Rutgers; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern, second; R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Annapolis, third; John Gardner '33, Stanford, fourth. Time—53.6s.

220-Yard Freestyle — Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; Walter Spence '32, Rutgers, second; A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford, third; Frank Booth '32, Stanford, fourth. Time—2m. 15.4s. (New N. C. A. A. record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Theodore Wiget '34, Stanford; A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford, second; J. C. Crist '34, Michigan, third; Frank Booth '32, Stanford, fourth. Time—4m. 58.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Taylor Drysdale '34, Michigan; M. G. Moulton '34, Minnesota, second; A. A. Fela '32, Ohio State, third; C. A. Salie '32, Cincinnati, fourth. Time—1m. 43.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. A. Schmeieler '33, Michigan; R. A. West '33, Princeton, second; P. J. T. Callahan '32, Columbia, third; Wilbur Andre '34, Minnesota, fourth. Time—2m. 33.4s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (Taylor Drysdale '34, Louis Lemak '33, R. B. Ladd '33); Northwestern, second; Ohio State, third; Illinois, fourth. Time—3m. 8.6s. (New N. C. A. A. record.)

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Northwestern (P. V. C. Troup '33, W. M. Wilson '32, A. R. Highland '34 and M. F. Wilcox '34); Stanford, second; Princeton, third; Michigan, fourth. Time—3m. 36.6s. (New N. C. A. A. record.)

10-Foot Springboard Fancy Diving—Won by M. R. Galitzen '32, Southern California, 146.76 points; R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, second, 142.92 points; R. C. Rucker '32, California, third, 81.06 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, fourth, 78.18 points.

STEVENS WINS BERMUDA SINGLES

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 28 (AP)—Richard Stevens of New York won the men's singles title of the first Castle Harbour tennis championship Saturday, defeating H. B. Eve of Bermuda in a hard three-set match. The scores were 8—10, 6—4, 6—4. The match lasted 3½ hours. Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda won the women's singles championship, defeating Mrs. Jean Graham of London in the final, 6—3, 6—2. Miss Hutchings, partnered by William Freisenbruch of Bermuda, defeated the father and daughter team of Winchester Noyes and Hope Noyes in the mixed doubles final, 6—2, 6—3.

GOLDEN WINS PLAYOFF

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—Big Johnny Golden, the jolly Noroton (Conn.) professional whose ability to win playoffs brought him the world's richest golf prize at Agua Caliente last year, won the North and South Open title in an extra 18-hole match with Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., Saturday. He shot a 74 to Wood's 78. The fine game which enabled Wood to shoot two 69's for the opening rounds of the tournament Thursday was missing today as the Jersay star found the rough and traps several times and was short with approaches and putts alike.

MARR SCORES AN ACE

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—C. B. S. Marr of Carnoustie, Scot., scored an ace yesterday on the fourteenth hole of the Pinehurst Country Club's No. 3 Course. The hole is 148 yards. Playing with him were A. S. Gilman of Cleveland, A. M. Dickinson of Waterbury, Conn., and J. A. Middleton of Chicago.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Boston L. C. 8, M. I. T. 1.
Mt. Washington 15, Princeton 0.
Stevens Tech 4, Alumni 1.
Yale 4, Alumni 3.

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POTTER WINS FOILS TITLE

Captures Intercollegiate Championship for Third Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—John F. Potter '32, Yale, established a permanent record for intercollegiate individual fencing Saturday at Hotel Commodore, when he captured the foils championship for the third year in succession, a feat never before accomplished in the 39 years of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association championship.

Another Yale fencer, Rockwood Chin '32, just managed in the last few seconds of his final bout to come from behind to defeat Walter Grautoff '33, New York University, and win the épée championship.

The third victor of the day, which was devoted to individual championships, the team competitions having been completed on Friday, was the greatest surprise of the tournament. Maurice Evans Kaiser '33, diminutive young Californian, and a cadet corporal in the United States Military Academy, swept his way through an exceptionally strong sabre field, including the stars of a dozen colleges, to win every bout in the final round, and capture the title. In doing so, he terminated the supremacy of Columbia in complete fashion, John R. Craf '32, former champion, was put out in the semi-final, as was Benjamin Brane '33, while Jose C. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, Cornell, Melvin Zimet '33, New York University, and the famous pair of the Naval Academy, William J. Dimitrijevic '32, and Allen B. Adams Jr., '32, went out in the final round robin, as well as John A. Lawson, U.S.A., Harvard.

Potter won every one of his bouts throughout the day, as the field of 28 was divided into four strips of seven, with three qualifiers, then into three strips of four, with two survivors, and a final round robin of six. The other survivors of the preliminary strips were his teammate and captain, Archibald H. Busby Jr. '32, Yale, John T. Honeycutt '33, and Charles R. Murray '32, West Point, Ralph G. Marson '32 Columbia, and Albert G. di Giacinto '33, New York University. Potter had to fight his teammate and captain in the first bout of the evening, and the result hung in the balance until the final touch, as both are familiar with the style of the other, and the rallies were close. But with that victory won, Potter swept through his remaining bouts easily, to win. Busby and Honeycutt, the son of a former foils champion in this competition, were tied on bouts won, for second, and also tied on touches scored against them, at 19. But Busby beat out the cadet on touches scored, 23 to 22, and took second place, with Honeycutt third.

In the épée competition, which was closely fought all the way through, the finalists, in addition to Chin and Grautoff were Jose R. De Capriles '32, New York University; Malcolm Hammerschlag '33, City College; William M. Gross '34, United States Military Academy, and Ignatius J. Galantin '33, United States Naval Academy. Chin won four bouts, losing to Galantin, while the two New York University men were tied on bouts with three each, but de Capriles took second, on five touches scored against him, to seven against Grautoff.

Kaiser won every one of his final bouts, in sabre, while Lawson was second, with three victories. Third place was close, but Dimitrijevic just managed to beat out Martinez-Zorrilla and Zimet on touches. Each won two bouts, but the midshipman was touched 19 times, to 20 each against the other pair.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
FOILS
Final Round Robin

Potter defeated Marson, 5—4; Murray, 5—4; Busby, 5—4; Di Giacinto, 5—1, and Honeycutt, 5—3.

Busby defeated Marson, 5—2; Di Giacinto, 5—3, and Honeycutt, 5—4 (touched 19 times, scored 23 touches).

Honeycutt defeated Marson, 5—4; Murray, 5—2, and Di Giacinto, 5—3 (touched 19 times, scored 22 touches).

Murray defeated Busby, 5—1, and Di Giacinto, 5—2 (touched 21 times).

Marson defeated Murray, 5—3, and Di Giacinto, 5—4 (touched 22 times).

Di Giacinto lost all his bouts.

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Pos. Name	Won	Lost	Touches Agst	Scored
1. Potter	5	0	..	..
2. Busby	3	2	19	23
3. Honeycutt	3	2	19	22
4. Murray	2	3	21	..
5. Marson	2	3	22	..
6. Di Giacinto	0	5	..	..

ÉPÉE
Final Round Robin

Chin defeated De Capriles 2—1, Gross 2—0, Grautoff 2—1 and Hammerschlag 2—1; De Capriles defeated Gross 2—0, Grautoff 2—0 and Galantin 2—0 (touched five times); Grautoff defeated Gross 2—1, Galantin 2—1, and Hammerschlag 2—1 (touched seven times); Gross defeated Galantin 2—0, Hammerschlag 2—1 (touched seven times); Hammerschlag defeated De Capriles 2—1 and Galantin 2—1 (touched eight times). Galantin lost all his bouts.

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Pos. Name	W.	L.	Touches Against
1—Chin	4	1	..
2—De Capriles	3	2	5
3—Grautoff	3	2	7
4—Gross	2	3	7
5—Hammerschlag	2	3	8
6—Galantin	0	0	..

SABRE
Final Round Robin

Kaiser defeated Martinez-Zorrilla, 5—4; Zimet, 5—3; Dimitrijevic, 5—4; Lawson, 5—3, and Adams, 5—3; Lawson defeated Martinez-Zorrilla, 5—1; Dimitrijevic, 5—4; and Adams, 5—3; Dimitrijevic defeated Zimet, 6—2; and Adams, 5—2 (touched 19 times); Martinez-Zorrilla defeated Zimet, 5—1; and Dimitrijevic, 5—4 (touched 20 times, scored 18 touches); Zimet defeated Lawson, 5—2; and Adams, 5—3 (touched 20 times, scored 16 touches) Adams defeated Martinez-Zorrilla, 5—3.

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Pos. Name	W	L	Touches Against	Scored
1—Kaiser	5	0	..	..
2—Lawson	3	2	..	..
3—Dimitrijevic	2	3	19	..
4—Martinez-Zorrilla	2	3	20	18
5—Zimet	2	3	20	16
6—Adams	1	4	..	..

G. H. KEYES WINS SHOOT

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—George H. Keyes of Boston won the grand aggregate match with 620 points Saturday night at the second annual gallery revolver and pistol matches of the Connecticut State Rifle Association. He also won the slow-fire pistol match with 184 points and the slow-fire reentry match with 188. The indoor state revolver championship went to Arthur W. Warner of West Hartford.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

West Point 31, Springfield 22.

Eastman Shatters Quarter-Mile Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford University, Calif., March 28

BREAKING the world's record set by J. E. Meredith 16 years ago, B. B. Eastman '33, Saturday, won the 440-yard dash in Stanford's meet with the Los Angeles Athletic Club in 46.4s.

Ever since he began his collegiate career Eastman has been looked upon as the probable world's record breaker in the 440. Last year he tied Meredith's record of 47.4s. and shaded 47s. several times as anchor man on Stanford's championship one-mile relay team. This season he is competing for the Indians in the 220, 440, 880 and the mile relay. His performance Saturday is the more remarkable because he was running practically alone all the way, finishing 15 yards ahead of a field of good quarter-milers.

RANGERS TAKE PLAYOFF LEAD

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

(Best Three Out of Five Games)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	2	0	1	8	7	4
Canadiens	1	0	2	7	8	2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—New York Rangers went into the lead in the first-place playoff of the National Hockey League at Madison Square Garden last night, defeating the Montreal Canadiens, 1 to 0, in a game in which the visitors showed the effects of the two strenuous games at Montreal on Thursday and Saturday. Joliat was out of the lineup and Lepine retired during the game, while the other dashing forwards of the Frenchmen were hardly up to form.

N. Y. RANGERS	CANADIENS
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, lw	
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, Morenz	
Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Murdoch, c	
c, Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre	
W. Cook, Dillon, Milks, Desjardins, rw	
lw, G. Mantha, Moudou	
Johnson, Brennan, Seibert, ld	
rd, S. Mantha, Leduc, Munro	
Seibert, Brennan, Heller, rd..ld, Burke, Munro	
Roach, g ..... g, Hainsworth	

Score—Rangers 1, Canadiens 0. Goal—Heller for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and William Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 28—Although Canadiens twice had a two-goal lead over the New York Rangers in the second game of the series for the National League championship on Saturday night, they were unable to hold the margin, and the Rangers, after tying the score early in the third period, won out after 59m. 32s. of overtime. The result evened the series, each team having won by 4 to 3.

RANGERS	CANADIENS
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, lw	
rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	
Boucher, Somers, Desjardins, c	
c, Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre	
W. Cook, Dillon, Gainor, rw	
lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	
Seibert, Brennan, Milks, ld	
rd, S. Mantha, Munro, Lesieur	
Johnson, Heller, rd.....ld, Burke, Leduc	
Roach, g ..... g, Hainsworth	

Score—Rangers 4, Canadiens 3. Goals—Seibert, Keeling, Johnson, F. Cook for Rangers; Larochelle, Joliat, Mondou for Canadiens. Assists—Dillon, W. Cook for Rangers; Mondou, Larochelle for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and William Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods and 59m. 32s. overtime.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

(Two games, total goals)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	0	1	0	1	1	1
Maroons	0	1	0	1	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 28 — Montreal Maroons held Detroit Falcons to a 1-to-1 tie in the first game of their Stanley Cup elimination playoff series here last night. Falcons outplayed the visitors by a good margin in the first period, scored a goal and should have added at least two more. Johnny Sorrell beat Goalkeeper Walsh with a fast shot from far out on left wing. It took the Maroons just one minute of play in the second period to equalize. Northcott did the scoring on a pass from Jimmy Ward.

DETROIT	MAROONS
Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms, lw	
rw, Ward, Trottier, Phillips, Brydson	
Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox, c	
c, Smith, Stewart, Haynes	
Aurie, Cooper, Carson, rw	
lw, Northcott, Siebert, Trottier	
Young, Smith, ld.....rd, Wilcox, McVicar	
Noble, rd.....ld, Conacher, Starr	
Connell, g ..... g, Walsh	

Score—Detroit 1, Maroons 1. Goals—Sorrell for Detroit; Northcott for Maroons. Assist—Ward for Maroons. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

(Two games, total goals)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	2
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—In the first playoff game of the National Hockey League series here the Chicago Black Hawks defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 1 to 0. Lowrey, Chicago center, scored the goal, after seven minutes of the third period.

CHICAGO	TORONTO
Holmes, Thompson, Gottselig, lw	
rw, Conacher, Bailey, Finnigan, Darragh	
Lowrey, Cook, Ripley, c	
c, Primeau, Blair, Miller	
Coulter, March, Couture, rw	
lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	
Boucher, Abel, ld . . . rd, Clancy, Robertson	
Wentworth, Graham, rd. . . . ld, Horner, Day	
Gardiner, g ..... g, Chabot	

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 1, Toronto Maple Leafs 0. Goal—Lowrey for Chicago. Referees—Busebe Dalgneault and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW BEDFORD TEAM WINS IN OVERTIME

ST. LOUIS, March 28 (AP) — The New Bedford (Mass.) Whalers and the Stix eleven of St. Louis battled through two extra 15-minute periods to end a 3-to-3 tie here yesterday in a soccer game for the United States Football Association championship.

Another game for the national title will be played here next Sunday.

Milsen opened the scoring for the Whalers after 39 minutes of play in the first regular period when he blocked the ball just inside of the penalty line and drove a shot that crashed against the lower part of the upright and caromed into the St. Louis goal. Only a minute later, Eddie Hart caught a pass from Ahrens to score for the Stix eleven. Then Jack O'Reilly made another goal on a pass from Pastor to put the Stix team in the lead only a minute before the half ended.

The Whalers again tied the score in the second period on a hard shot by McPherson.

The first extra period was scoreless, but in the second McNabb scored for the Whalers and a short time later McLean made a shot to end the game with a tie.

NINE CHANGES IN A. B. C. TABLES

Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago, Take Lead in Team Standing

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago	3046
Freeman Shoes, Beloit	2961
Bregger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Ebonite Ball Five, Covington, Ky.	2946
Greenvilles, New York	2929
Tall Ones, Dayton, Ohio	2925
G. T. Scully, Chicago	2920
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888
P. W. Mussey C., Chicago	2881
Kauffman, Newark, N. J.	2874
Markson's Furnitures, Syracuse	2870

TWO-MAN TEAMS

C. Daw-Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	1358
John Fehr-Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1290
H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington, N. J.	1278
J. Bucz-M. Straka, Chicago	1274
K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
A. Rudinsky-H. Todd, Dover, N. J.	1259
J. Gunderson-J Roscoe, Chicago	1255
T. Kirk-L. Hartnagel, St. Louis	1255
A. Priano-J. Martino, Syracuse	1252
F. Lorenz-A. Rogahn Jr., Milwaukee	1252
W. Curren-J. Chart, Kenosha	1250
J. R. Rutkowski-A. S. Brezinski, Syrac.	1244
C. S Dodor-J. P. Hunt, St. Paul	1244

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
John Koster, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	676
C. O. Collier, Chicago	675
James Reese, Detroit	674
Charles Bunn, Chicago	674
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J.	1973
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1291
Thaddeus Kirk, St. Louis	1909
George Notz, Chicago	1901
Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1899
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
W P. Moore, Staten Island	1875
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
Elmer Baumgarten	1868

Special from Monitor Bureau

DETROIT, March 28 — Nine changes occurred among the Big Ten leaders as a result of the week-end bombardment in the thirty-second renewal of the American Bowling Congress tournament. New leaders appeared in both team and doubles events as scores were posted which will likely qualify for championship pin titles.

Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago, came through with a 3046 total on the late squad Saturday to take over the leadership in the team event. Not far behind were the Freeman Shoes of Beloit, Wis., who banged out 2961 that put them in second. George T. Scully, Chicago, moved into seventh place late Sunday with 2920.

Chief among the minor event changes was the towering series of 1358 by Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, when they assumed the lead in the two-man event. The mark has been surpassed on only two occasions and tied once in the history of the congress. Daw and his partner, Finnis Wilson, won the double title in 1923 with the same count. A year later in the Chicago tournament, Harry and Clarence Thoma of Chicago hung up the all-time record of 1380. In 1928 at Kansas City Henry Will and Joseph Hradek of Cicero hit 1363 to top the event.

The Milwaukee pair opened their drives with 436, rose to 472 in the second, and then finished with a 450 game.

It was a typical Sunday afternoon in the A. B. C., marked by numerous big scores and the large crowd watched some of the country's greatest pin experts take their flings at the pins.

John Fehr and Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis, scored 1290 taking second place and Frederick Lorenz and Albert Rogahn Jr., Milwaukee, moved into a tie with Andrew Priano and John Martino, Syracuse, for ninth with 1252.

The general scoring in the singles division was not as sensational. Two Chicago bowlers created the only upsets. Charles O. Collier, veteran of 25 national pin meets, moved into ninth place with a mark of 675 and Charles Bunn scored 674 to tie James Reese, Detroit and Louis Fischer, Cincinnati, for tenth.

Despite the terrific bombardment, Pritchett was the only man to climb among the all-event leaders. His nine game aggregate of 1899 placed him in sixth place.

BARBARA NORRIS WINS

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28 (AP)—Barbara Norris of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association successfully defended her New England A. A. A. U. senior 100-yard breaststroke championship in the feature event of a title meet here Saturday night. Miss Norris was timed in 1m. 22⅘s., shaving 1⅘s. from the championship record credited Katherine Mearls, former Boston Swimming Association star, and also equaled Miss Mearls's New England 25-yard pool record. Henry Franklin of Worcester P. I. won the New England A. A. A. U. junior 500-yard freestyle title, his time of 6m. 32⅘s going down as a new junior championship short-course mark. Frank Holland of the Metropolitan Swimming Club retained his New England senior 50-yard freestyle crown.

MISS ROBERTS WINS TITLE

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28 (AP)—Louisa Roberts, competing under the colors of the Atlanta (Ga.) Athletic Club, became United States junior 100-yard backstroke champion for 1932 when she negotiated the distance in 1m. 17s. Saturday night in the first of two junior championships to be decided as a part of the Indiana-Kentucky A. A. U. water carnival at the Indianapolis Athletic Club.

FOUR PLAYERS TIED FOR LEAD

Overseas Players Will Begin to Meet Each Other This Week

WORLD'S AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Albert Poensgen, Germany	4	0	161	11
Edmond Sousso, Egypt	4	0	161	15
Albert Corty, France	4	0	90	17
G. Van Belle, Belgium	4	0	142	21
F. S. Appleby, U. S.	3	1	102	28
Alfredo Ferraz, Portugal	1	4	89	29
Worth Bergherm, U. S.	0	5	78	—
Jean Dommering, Holland	0	5	60	—
Charles Foerster, Germany	0	5	50	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—With 20 of the 36 games completed, the world amateur 18.2 balkline billiards championship enters into its second week of play at the New York Elks Club this afternoon. Four of the foreign entrants are still to be defeated, but as they encounter each other during the remainder of the tourney, with Francis S. Appleby, the leading American entrant, only a step behind, the winner of the tournament is still uncertain.

Alberto Ferraz, champion of Portugal, furnished the only surprise of the tourney so far, by scoring a victory over Appleby on Friday afternoon, with Albert Poensgen of Germany, the present champion, Albert Corty of France, Gustave Van Belle, the Belgian, and Edmond Soussa of Egypt, each credited with four victories and no defeats, over Ferraz, Jean Dommering of Holland, Charles Foerster, second German candidate, and Worth Bergherm, second-string American player. Appleby has also defeated the last three, though he had a hard battle to dispose of Foerster on Saturday.

A number of high runs featured the play of the leaders on Saturday. Edmond Soussa, in his game with Bergherm, ran 181, with Poensgen doing almost as well in his sweeping victory over Dommering, with one run of 161, and completed his string in 15 innings. He has yet to equal his best game record of 11 innings, made against Ferraz on Friday. Lastly, Gustave Van Belle, with his easy effortless style, scored 142 against Foerster, in the final game of Saturday evening.

New Haven Takes Opener From Cubs

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

(Two Games, Total Goals)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
New Haven	1	0	0	4	3	2
Boston	0	0	1	3	4	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28—The New Haven Eagles won the opening game of the Canadian-American Hockey League playoff here last night, defeating the Boston Bruin Cubs, 4 to 3. The Bruin Cubs got off to a 2-to-1 lead in the opening period, but the Eagles came from behind and won the game with a three-goal spurt in the second session, with Speyer, Patterson and Collings finding the net.

NEW HAVEN	BOSTON
Collings, McGoldrick, Wilson, lw	
rw, Burke, Pool, Jeremiah	
Hughes, Paddon, Jackson, c	
c, Conn, Harnott	
Convey, Patterson, Kuhn, rw	
lw, Klein, Sutherland	
Radley, Speyer, ld.....rd, Pratt, Lane	
Dutkowski, rd ..... ld, Jerwa	
Roberts, g ..... g, Jackson	

Score—New Haven 4, Boston 3. Goals—Jackson, Speyer, Patterson, Collings for New Haven; Harnott, Conn, Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Dutkowski, Paddon, Speyer, Convey for New Haven; Sutherland, Conn for Boston. Referees—Synnott and Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	23	6	11	138	108	52
Boston	21	3	16	116	108	45
New Haven	19	6	15	113	75	44
Bronx	18	7	15	94	90	43
Philadelphia	13	5	22	85	114	31
Springfield	10	5	25	85	136	25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28—The regular Canadian-American League season closed here Saturday night with New Haven defeating Springfield by 6 to 1. As a result of the victory, New Haven moved ahead of the Bronx Tigers to clinch third place in the league race.

Saturday's game ended a season

NEW HAVEN	SPRINGFIELD
Kuhn, Collings, Convey, lw	
rw, Starr, Saunders	
Jackson, Hughes, Paddon, c	
c, Grant, Lyon, Maracle	
McGoldrick, Patterson, rw	
lw, Heximer, Perkins, McAdam	
Radly, Speyer, ld ..... rd, Himes, Burry	
Wilson, Dutkowski, rd ld, Callighen, Heard	
Roberts, g ..... g, Moore	

Score—New Haven 6, Springfield 1. Goals—Patterson 2, Kuhn, Hughes, Wilson, McGoldrick for New Haven; Himes for Springfield. Assists—Paddon, McGoldrick, Patterson, Speyer for New Haven; Starr for Springfield. Referees—Synnott and Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—The Rhode Island Reds concluded the regular Canadian-American Hockey League season here Saturday evening by easily defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 9 to 3. The game meant nothing to either team and was fast only in spots. Rivers had a goal and three assists for the Reds. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	PHILADELPHIA
Hart, lw ..... rw, Buckles	
Gaudreault, c ..... c, Touhey	
Rivers, rw ..... lw, Hudson	
Carson, ld ..... rd, Filkin	
Vail, rd ..... ld, Nichols	
Beveridge, g ..... g, McCaffrey	

Score—Providence 9, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Murray 2, Giroux 2, Connor, Rivers, Trapp, Harrington, Hart for Providence; Hudson 2, Kinsella for Philadelphia. Assists—Rivers 3, Connor 2, Harrington, Murray, Vail for Providence; Buckles for Philadelphia. Spares — Giroux, Harrington, Murray, Trapp, Hinsperger, Cormier, Connor, Taylor for Providence; Anderson, Andrews, Kinsella, Desmarais for Philadelphia. Referees—Shaver and Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INT

ACADEMY MEDAL HONORS SERVICE OF S. F. B. MORSE

Centennial of Invention of Telegraph Instrument Held in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — The President's Medal of the National Academy of Design was presented today to Mr. William Goodrich Morse at the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mr. Cass Gilbert, president of the academy, as a means of paying tribute to Mr. Morse's father, Samuel F. B. Morse, on the 100th anniversary of his invention of the telegraph machine which transmitted messages by a dot-and-dash code.

The inventor, who was likewise a portrait painter of note, is now represented in a loan exhibition of his canvases at the museum. He was one of a group of artists who founded the National Academy of Design, in 1825, and was its first president.

Samuel Morse placed his conception of the idea of the telegraph as occurring on board the ship Sully during a voyage from Europe to the United States late in October, 1832. But both his intimate friends, James Fennimore Cooper and R. W. Habersham of Georgia, recorded the fact that Mr. Morse must have forgotten that he spoke to them of this method of transmitting messages early in the spring of that same year.

In any event, in the latter part of October, 1832, Mr. Morse, on shipboard with the American Minister to France, a Dr. Jackson of Boston, and others, talked of the electric magnet and an Ampère experiment. Dr. Jackson spoke of the length of wire in the magnet coil and the question came up, "What if the velocity of electricity was retarded by the length of wire?" and Dr. Jackson replied that electricity would pass instantaneously over any known length of wire.

Mr. Morse said, after reference had been made to experiments by Franklin with several miles of wire in circuit, to ascertain the velocity of electricity, and that no difference of time could be discerned beween the touch at one extremity and the spark at the other. "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity."

The talk went on and a new idea had taken complete possession of Mr. Morse's thought, already complete in its main features. A current of electricity, passing through a wire between two places, and signals to be made at one terminus by making and breaking the circuit at various intervals at the other.

Among other speakers at the commemorative exercises was Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times, and a member of the Morse family.

End to Tariffs And Arms Urged

The whole economic question must be handled from an international point of view, said Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Md., at Ford Hall Forum last night. His topic was "A Constructive Economic Program for Today."

"Militarism and tariff walls must be eliminated," he declared. "We must develop an international society where each nation will deliver its share to the common good on the basis of international peace.

"The folly of tariffs 'to protect the workingman' is shown by the living conditions in the two most highly protected industries in the United States—cotton and woolen textiles. In these lines are found the lowest standards of living among American workingmen. In spite of this, one textile firm paid a 6 per cent dividend last year and cut wages three times. There should be a compulsory and complete unionization of labor in all lines."

Rabbi Israel believes that drastic reduction of working hours of labor is necessary.

Train Broadcast Succeeds in Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—The first radio program to be put on the air from a moving train was received clearly here last night from a Baltimore & Ohio car speeding between Washington and Baltimore. The undertaking was in the nature of an experiment, the broadcast being picked up by local stations between those two cities and distributed to the regular network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

So clearly did the program come through that even the clicks of the wheels on the rails and the engine whistles could be heard.

Radio engineers said that performers hereafter need not be interrupted in their travels by reason of the necessity of scheduled appearances on the air, as these could be arranged for on their trains. The program of singers and orchestra and introductory remarks by Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington was radiocast from a dining car on the train which had been stripped of its furniture and equipped with mechanical facilities for putting the program on the air.

Theaters

"If Booth Had Missed"

Shubert Theater—Mr. Lee Shubert in association with Mr. Walter Hartwig presents "If Booth Had Missed," by Mr. Arthur Goodman, directed by Mr. Milton Smith. Beginning March 26, 1932.

If Booth had missed, Lincoln would himself have attempted to carry out his reconstruction program, would have encountered the same opposition that Johnson faced, would have been impeached, like Johnson, Mr. Goodman surmises, and then would have been assassinated. A purely speculative play, of course, but quite plausible. Whether it does justice to Stanton, Stevens, Butler, Grant and others, we may leave the historians to say. What concerns us is what sort of play it is. It is well constructed and dramatically effective at least up to the trial scene in the Senate chamber. Then it becomes perhaps rather theatrical than dramatic. The proceedings seem somewhat protracted for dramatic purposes, and the final shooting of Lincoln in these surroundings, after the failure to convict him of treason, appears improbable. The play would profit, too, if some of its lines could be freed from a touch of the schoolbook.

Chiefly, however, the play holds interest through the portrayal of its hero by Mr. Daniel Poole, who conveys with extraordinary success the simplicity, humility and strength of the man and the President Lincoln. Mr. John Nicholson contributes an impressive study of Stevens, and most of the rest of a large cast are satisfactory, except for a tendency, presumably under direction, to employ acting methods as old-fashioned as the period.

L. A. S.

HOARDING FACTS ARE ASSEMBLED

Permanent evidence of the extent and effects of the anti-hoarding campaign in Massachusetts, is being prepared for submittal to President Hoover, in the form of a complete scrapbook record of support given in this State to the movement initiated nationally by the President.

Officials of the Massachusetts division of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization have prepared copies of all communications sent to banks, chambers of commerce and other organizations; billboard displays, the complete school program, an account of the campaign and results as near as can be tabulated for the scrapbook.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

SATURDAY

Miss Elizabeth A. Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence S. Crosier, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Grace Crockett, Bangor, Maine.
Miss Elva Barrows, Bangor, Maine.
Miss Elaine Kemp, Maplewood, N. J.
Miss Alice Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Verna Tandler, New York, N. Y.
Miss Evelyn Poston, Martinsville, Ind.
Mrs. Edna D. Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. A. C. Schenhoff, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Neva Schenhoff, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Lucy E. Dickson, Riverton, N. J.
Mrs. Esther A. Buehrer, Palmyra, N. J.
Howard Hemming, New Haven, Conn.
Theo. F. Tuttle, New Haven, Conn.

SUNDAY

William C. Richardson, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Bessie D. Richardson, Syracuse, N. Y.
George D. Hegarty, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Grace, New York, N. Y.
Miss Mae Grace, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Grace Overton, New York, N. Y.
Evart E. Overton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Teresa R. Dangler, Middletown, N. J.
Mina Recar Rathburn, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Dr. Howard C. Greene, Bloomfield, Conn.
Mrs. Howard C. Greene, Bloomfield, Conn.
Howard Crosby Greene Jr., Bloomfield, Conn.
Miss Isabel J. Thurston, St. John, N. B.

ORDER ON TOUR

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP) — A delegation from the Independent Order Brith Abraham left yesterday on a tour of the country in connection with the George Washington bicentennial observance.

Placed in Arboreal Setting

The Christian Science Monitor - Reprinted from the American Republic
EDIFICE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo.—Occasioned by the dedication of the church edifice of the Christian Science Society, this city, the American Republic recently published an article briefly relating the history of the church and describing the edifice. The local paper said in part:

"The Christian Science Society was organized in 1913, and while having a comparatively small membership, has made much progress, as is evidenced by the fact that the organization has purchased and paid for one of the largest and best building lots in the city. The new building is modern in every particular and designed particularly along the needs of the organization.

"The new building includes Sunday school and reading rooms, modestly decorated and beautifully lighted. It has hardwood floors throughout, while the rostrum and pews are of solid white oak, finished in walnut.

"The grounds are being put into perfect condition. Shrubbery has been purchased and the lawn will soon be in harmony with the very excellent surrounding neighborhood."

CAUTION, NO LIQUOR, RYAN TELLS DRIVERS

"Better headlights, more caution, and no liquor" was the code of traffic ethics urged upon all motorists by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as the result of 11 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, seven of which involved pedestrians. The four fatalities involving car occupants were caused by a drunken driver, the Registrar reported.

Municipal Boston, with its dense population and traffic congestion, went through the week without a fatality, Mr. Ryan noted. That pedestrians, also, should take care when stepping into the domain of the automobile was emphasized by the fact that all except one of the pedestrians fatally struck were venturing across the street.

ELLIOTT 43 YEARS AT INDUSTRIAL HOME

Mr. Oliver C. Elliott, superintendent of the Boston Industrial Home, has today been affiliated with the organization during exactly 43 of its 55 years in its work of helping unfortunate men and women to start life anew.

Mr. Elliott, a stranger in Boston, came to the home jobless, friendless and homeless and rose from menial service to the office of superintendent, a position which he has held for the past 28 years.

ECKHARD HEADS ENGINEERS

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28 (AP) —Prof. George F. Eckhard of the University of Vermont March 25 was elected president of the Vermont Society of Engineers at its twentieth annual convention. Among the speakers was Mr. Arthur E. Pope, vice-president of the New England Power Association.

SYMPHONY PLAYERS OUSTED

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Musicians of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Saturday were given notices of discharge, at the season's end, four weeks hence. The orchestra employs 105 musicians and has been organized for 41 years.

Unemployed Boys Form Scout Troop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIDNES, Eng.—The experiment of forming a Rover Scout Crew from the boys registered on the Widnes Unemployment Exchange has been successfully carried out here, bringing about complete change of outlook for 13 unemployed youths.

The proposal to form a crew was put before the manager of the exchange, who welcomed it and agreed to call the young fellows together so that the idea might be put before them. Week-end camps were held regularly; lectures were followed by practice, and practice by constructive criticism. Camp craft and bridge building in theory with models in the clubroom was followed by the real thing in camp.

To show that they had fully grasped the essentials of "service" the crew undertook the reconditioning of over 600 toys and their distribution to the poorer children of the town last Christmas.

Virginia Reports Indicate Clues To Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—While reports from Norfolk, Va., indicated that negotiators there were carrying on conversations with the abductors of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., with a view to effecting his return to his parents' home, a spokesman for the New Jersey state police persisted in denying yesterday that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had any knowledge of developments in Norfolk or considered the information obtained there of "specific importance."

Mr. John H. Curtis, Norfolk shipbuilder, gave a very optimistic turn to reports on the situation when, returning yesterday from a mysterious overnight journey on which he eluded persons who sought to follow him, he declared that his trip had been successful and that he considered negotiations for the baby's return were "in the semifinal stages."

Mr. Curtis made part of his trip by airplane, but he declined to say in which direction he went except that he started his flight from some point on the "peninsula" about 15 or 30 miles from Norfolk. He left Norfolk early Saturday morning and returned there Sunday afternoon.

It was reported that Mr. Curtis, Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U. S. N., retired, and the Very Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock would go to Hopewell, N. J., today for an important conference with Colonel Lindbergh. Mr. Curtis was said to be the only one of the three who has been in direct contact with the representative of the kidnapers. Mr. Curtis is widely known in Norfolk and is reputed to be a shrewd business man and not likely to be easily hoaxed.

FLOWERS FOR MRS. HOOVER

LINDSAY, Calif., March 28 (AP)—A package containing the first orange blossoms of the season here were sent by air mail March 25 to Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President, as an Easter gift.

Structures Built, Others Cleaned In Tacoma Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Pacific Avenue, one of Tacoma's leading streets, has donned modern dress. Some of its buildings have been torn down and new ones erected and four others have been cleaned. New cement sidewalks also have been laid.

Mr. Bert Buckmaster of this city last year visited Providence, R. I., as a delegate to the Ambassador's Conference and saw what work was being done there to beautify the city.

As a result the Washington, Rust, Provident and Bernice Buildings on Pacific Avenue have been cleaned by the hot steam method. The Pacific Savings and Loan Building, a substantial but out-of-date structure, was rebuilt at a cost of $100,000. The California Building was torn down and a new structure erected.

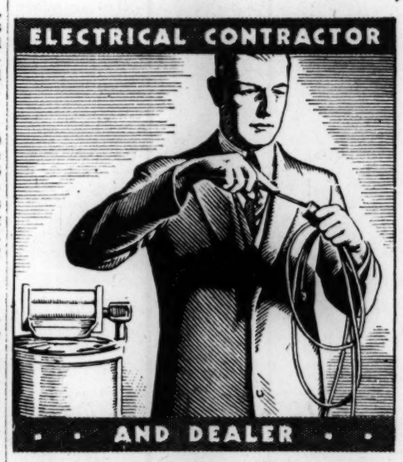
"Git up off'n yo' knees"

Only the title of a Southern darky song, but it spells pretty smart advice, don't you think?

"Git up off'n yo' knees" . . . why stoop that way to housework? Make housework stoop to you.

It's easy in an ALL ELECTRIC *home. No knee bending there. You do the directing. Electricity does the performing. Doesn't matter what the job is . . . cleaning, cooking, washing, ironing, water heating, refrigerating . . . electricity will do it — neater, faster, easier.*

A little planning on your part will give you an ALL ELECTRIC *home. You can add new appliances to those you already have . . . one by one. Wouldn't it be a good idea to start such a program now, and "git up off'n yo' knees" for good and all?*



WHAT IS AN ALL ELECTRIC HOME?

An ALL ELECTRIC home is one that is adequately wired, and equipped with electric range, water heater, refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner, and such small appliances as the electric toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, egg cooker, curling iron, hand iron, and heating pad.

One by one, you can acquire these appliances. Why not start today to make your home a modern ALL ELECTRIC home?

KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND DEALER

Your own local electrical dealer is "electrical headquarters" for your neighborhood. He carries a complete stock of *standard* electrical merchandise and offers you a good variety at *standard* prices. If he does wiring, his work will be thorough and modern, done by skilled, licensed electricians.

YOUR DEPARTMENT STORE SELLS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Many department stores in the area served by The Boston Edison Company have a modern "Electrical Department." This Department is for your convenience—that you may purchase reliable, nationally-advertised electrical merchandise where you regularly shop for clothing or household essentials. Go to the "Electrical Department" the next time you are shopping there, and see for yourself how admirably it is equipped to supply your electrical needs at fair prices—and, usually, on convenient terms.

THE BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Remember! . . . only in March are our large cakes (5⅜ ounces) of

Knickerbocker Hardwater Soap

60c dozen

Instead of $1.20

And this year it's not only a buttermilk soap but a better soap!

ROSE *(rose pink)* . . . VERT BOUQUET *(green)* . . . ALMOND *(white)* . . . VIOLET *(mauve)* . . . LAVENDER *(blue)* . . . LEMON VERBENA *(yellow)* . . . COLD CREAM *(white)* . . . JASMIN *(white)* . . . *and* UNSCENTED *(white).*

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled by Personal Service
C. O. D. orders for less than $1.00 cannot be filled outside our delivery limits. Low prices make it impossible for us to pay shipping charges outside our delivery limits.

WANAMAKER'S—Street floor, north building.

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Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

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in a savings bank are safe — earning interest —ready at need.

Interest begins April 11

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PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"3 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
"JUS-T-NUF" "DEE-LITE-FUL"
"PLEN-TI-FUL" "KAKE-O-FIGS"
Assortment #1 Sandwiches
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

By Rosalee Hawthorne

Chapter III

AS SOON as the trunk was stowed away in the little cubbyhole beneath the eaves, Jo-Joy donned leather jacket and beret in readiness for her first adventure—the exploring of Riddle Hill Ranch.

"We'll go out to the sheds and get the burros to ride," Nick told her as they trooped through the kitchen door.

"Do we have to ride?" There was surprise in Jo-Joy's question.

"It would be a pretty hefty walk," said Nick. "The ranch covers 500 acres—not counting the ups and downs."

Jo-Joy paused and surveyed the landscape with wide eyes. "Oh!" she gasped. "Then you must own all these mountains and forests and streams and everything!"

"Oh, not all of them," Nick modestly admitted, feeling highly pleased with the impression he had made. "But we own all those inside our 500 acres."

Jo-Joy's astonishment was diverted by their arrival at the burro shed. The moment Lonny opened the door a woolly, stilt-legged baby burro appeared and began nuzzling his pockets expectantly.

"Oh, isn't he precious!" exclaimed Jo-Joy, reaching out to pat the fuzzy little head. "I never saw a baby burro before. What's his name?"

"Snoozer," Lonny answered. "He's Bittersweet's child."

"This is my burro, Nugget," Nick firmly recaptured the rôle of showman. "He deserves to be called that, too, because he's as good as gold. This one is named Bittersweet because she's either one or the other. When she's good she's very good and when she's bad she's—uuhhggumph!"

That wasn't the word Nick had intended saying. But Bittersweet, apparently resenting so unflattering an introduction, had caused the substitution by butting the breath quite out of her introducer.

"That's the kind of disposition she has!" Nick grunted as he straightened up.

"Oh—here's another one," Jo-Joy discovered. "What is his name?"

"He's mine," Lonny answered quickly. "His name is—uh—uh—Leslie." But he flushed guiltily under his brother's severe scrutiny. "That is," he hastily amended, "Leslie is what I call him."

"Isn't that his real name?" Jo-Joy inquired. And suddenly Lonny found himself wanting to tell her the truth. For somehow he knew that Jo-Joy would understand.

"No," he confessed. "His real name is—is Useless. But I thought it might hurt his feelings to call him that. So I've always called him Leslie."

"I wouldn't think of calling him Useless if he were mine," declared Jo-Joy. "That's such a discouraging name. I think Leslie is ever so much nicer."

Lonny glowed. Jo-Joy, all unknowingly, had passed with honors a very critical test.

"Wouldn't you like to see the rabbits and turkeys and my pet magpie?" he suggested eagerly.

"I'd love to," Jo-Joy nodded.

* * *

But it took her a moment to adjust herself to the size of Lonny's family of pets. "My, such a lot of them!" she exclaimed, inspecting the rows and rows of hutches piled one on top of the other like a very large and untidy filing system.

"That's not nearly as many as we used to have," asserted Nick. "We started to raise them to sell, because we had to make money in some way. But Lonny got to thinking of them as brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and nieces and nephews and—"

"Oh, Nick, you're exaggerating!" Lonny protested.

"Well, anyway, he didn't want the families broken up, and Mother said if he didn't let some of them go we'd eventually have 500 acres of rabbits and not a thing to feed them on. So he finally let them go in families—and we've sold quite a lot."

Lonny gave a short, shrill whistle. Almost immediately a sleek black and white magpie came flurrying around the corner of the hutches and cocked an inquiring eye at the children.

"This is Maggie." Lonnie stooped to pick her up. "She fell out of the nest when she was a baby bird and I took care of her until she was able to look after herself. I supposed she would fly off, then, but she stays around the ranch. And whenever we ride the burros, she just comes pellmell and perches herself on Leslie. He doesn't mind a bit if she doesn't get near his ears. She can say, 'Hello' and 'Hurrah.'"

"Hello!" corroborated Maggie.

"Do you s'pose she'll go with us this morning?" Jo-Joy asked

"Sure," said Lonny. "You couldn't keep her from it unless you shut her in the shed—that's what we have to do when we go to school."

* * *

"We'd better get a hustle on if we want to see anything of the rest of the ranch before noon," Nick briskly interposed, leading the way back to the burro shed.

"Here, Jo-Joy, you can ride Nugget this time. Bittersweet doesn't seem to be in a good temper."

"I'd really rather ride her, though, if you don't mind," Jo-Joy surprised Nick by saying. "Maybe if I make friends with her," Jo-Joy continued, "I can learn how to handle her so that she won't get upset."

"So that *you* won't get upset, you mean!" corrected Nick. "But try her out, if you want to," he added, slipping the bridle over her head.

Bittersweet cast a speculative eye in Jo-Joy's direction as she quietly approached. Jo-Joy didn't attempt to mount the burro at once, but stood rubbing her forehead and murmuring softly to her. It seemed to have the desired effect, for presently Bittersweet let her mount without any show of hostility.

"Riding a burro is fun!" Jo-Joy exclaimed as they ambled out of the yard with Maggie perched jauntily upon Leslie's back. "Lot's more fun than riding a horse. You can pay more attention to other things."

There was an almost bewildering assortment of things to pay attention to, as she was quick to observe. The trail they followed led from the open flatness near the ranch buildings into a ravine through which meandered a shallow rivulet whose gentle behavior was quite contrary to the tempestuous tendencies of the average mountain stream. It was bordered by the white boles of aspens that would soon be decorated with dangling catkins. Mountain shrubs, too, had crept close to dabble their toes in the refreshing moisture.

Frosty blue spruce trees marched up the slopes to the crest of the ravine, where their spired tops were etched sharply against the cobalt blue of the sky. Here and there against the hillside gleamed an outcropping of white quartz, and jutting boulders showed a deceptively soft mottled green where their harsh surfaces were transformed by the delicate beauty of lichen.

* * *

"This is the most fairylandish sort of place I've ever been in," Jo-Joy breathed ecstatically.

"It's my favorite ravine," was Lonny's pleased response.

"I've seen so many interesting rocks that I'm going to add them to my nature quest," Jo-Joy remarked. "I wish we had some packsacks like the old scouts used to carry, to gather specimens in."

"Say, that's not a bad idea!" Nick acknowledged. "I wouldn't mind gathering different kinds of rocks myself."

"If your mother has some old cloth she doesn't want, I'll make packsacks for all of us," promised Jo-Joy.

"Let's go back by way of Riddle Hill, so Jo-Joy can see the old settler's cabin," Lonny suddenly proposed.

"Riddle Hill!" Jo-Joy repeated with alert interest. "Why is it called Riddle Hill?"

"That's something nobody's ever been able to find out," was Nick's unexpected answer.

[To be continued next Monday]

A School Dog

Chum is a Pointer. For eleven years he has been a regular attendant at a school at Bezuidenhout Valley in the Transvaal. It was in 1920 that Chum limped, one day, into the school with a wound in his side. One of the teachers kindly cared for the dog and he at once adopted the school for his own.

Chum does not sleep at the school, however, but is what might be called a day-dog, and no one knows where he spends the holidays, but he has never failed to appear on the veranda the moment the bell rings at both sessions, nor to disappear at dismissal time.

Another curious thing is that Chum is never at the school on Saturdays nor Sundays.

How he knows when the holidays are over and the term begins is a mystery, but he invariably turns up in time for school on the first day. Chum's meal consists of what the boys share with him from their lunch.

Quite lately Chum fell a victim to municipal dog catchers who were prowling about looking for dogs without badges of ownership. When they found their friend had vanished the boys soon got together a collection of pennies among them to pay the necessary five shillings for a license. So now Chum is back at school again.

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

A Sailor Zoo Keeper With One of His Charges.

The Pets of Whale Island

MANY years ago a sailor who had bought a bear from a native in a far-distant port, was told he must not keep it on board, as so many sailors bought so many animals and birds that the ship would soon become a Noah's Ark.

Now this particular sailor had no home on land where he could leave his pet, and he felt very puzzled to know what to do with it, until a happy solution suddenly presented itself.

He was told that there were sailors, attached to the Gunnery School of the British Navy, on a little island just outside Portsmouth Harbor, who would love to look after his bear for him. The place was called Whale Island because, to the ships coming up the harbor in the haze, it looked something like the rounded back of a whale.

So the sailor left Amelia in charge of the sailors who welcomed her gladly, and that is how the little zoo on Whale Island began.

If you cross to Whale Island in a boat and ask for the zoo you will be directed to a tall windmill which pumps the water to the pond for the water birds, beside which is a willow grown from a cutting taken from a tree on St. Helena. In a corner of the lawn, flanked by the parade ground, a beautiful rose garden, a quiet rock garden with a sundial, lily ponds and Japanese bridges, is the zoo, and this happy spot is where Amelia, and Rabchick, a dog who took part in Captain Scott's last expedition to the South Pole, found themselves.

They were soon joined by Calliope Jack, a parrot who, when only two months old, went through a hurricane at Samoa, and must have been very glad to find himself in such peaceful surroundings after all the racket and fuss.

If you climb down from the rock garden you will hear the canaries singing away in their aviary. Here they build nests in the shrubs, and in boxes and coconuts attached to the rafters, and flit about in the sunshine, their many different shades of yellow making lovely flashes of color. Nearby are the warrior pigeons, the last representatives of the "loft" of war pigeons which existed on the island during the great war. Some of these little white heroes flew hundreds of miles over stormy seas with secret messages fastened to their feet by india rubber bands.

And now you begin to hear the chattering of the monkeys, Mona, Charabanc and Jacko, who are great friends with their keepers as you can see in the picture. And who is this quaint little follow called Chibby? He comes from South America and is an agouti. He is like a small brown dog except for his nose which is long and pointed for delving into ant heaps. If you wanted to delve into ant heaps do you suppose your nose would grow long and pointed too!—better not try.

Sometimes a few rats make their way into the animals' quarters and when this happens Rupert, a polecat ferret, helps the keepers to chase them out. One day a keeper was waiting for Rupert to emerge from a hole in the pheasants' cage when he was amazed to see two rats making off with a Mongolian pheasant's egg. How do you think they carried it? You would never guess. One rat was lying on his back grasping the egg firmly with his four little feet, while the other rat, gripping him by the tail, was towing him along toward a large hole. When they sighted the keeper they dropped the egg and scampered off!

Beyond the aviary you will come to the wallaby meadow where five big wallabies, very like kangaroos, hop about. At the present time there are two baby wallabies there, too, just old enough to leave their mother's pouch. If disturbed when feeding, the baby "roos" jump into their mother's pockets, almost as quickly as you jump into bed on Christmas Eve!

Opposite the meadow is the den of Baby, the Russian bear. His house is built of steel and timber, and he has a big concrete inclosure with a large bath in the middle. When he is feeling mischievous he kicks his hay bed out of his den and spreads it all over his cage, and then watches the keeper patiently making it up again before he leaves him at sunset.

You must not go without shaking hands with Bill Williams, the old Irishman who looks after the pets, and who can tell many a story of foreign parts, and life before the mast when, as he says, "ships were ships." Then you will have to say good-by and get into your boat again.

And as you move off across the water you will hear a series of piercing squawks. It is Bill, the cockatoo, setting all the parakeets, goffins and macaws shrieking—just for fun.

A. A.

The Umbrella Parade

Oh, see them marching down the street,
A-tramping, stamping with their feet,
In rhythm with the lively strain,
The pit-a-patter of the rain,
The umbrella parade!

Oh, see Dog Bow-Wow, Puss Me-Ew,
Dear Bushy-Tail and Bunny too,
With large umbrellas, bright and new,
A-tramping, nodding right at you,
The umbrella parade!

They're having, oh, such jolly fun,
All keeping time, yes, everyone,
Dear Bushy-Tail and Bunny too
Dog Bow-Wow and Pussy Me-Ew,
The umbrella parade!

Oh, see them marching down the street,
A-tramping, stamping with their feet,
In rhythm with the lively strain,
The pit-a-patter of the rain,
The umbrella parade!

Rose Saffron.

Flower Calendar Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March winds bring springlike weather, and along with the pussy willows we find another pretty meadow flower. Start with Fig. 1 and with a pencil trace a line to Fig. 2, then to 3, and so on until you reach No. 60. When completed see if you can name this flower. Perhaps you would like to color the picture and use it for a calendar for the month. If you are able to guess the name of the flower, you will know what colors to use.

Mail Bag

Spearfish, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

When I was only 6 years old I wrote to the Mail Bag but now I am nearly 11 and hope I can write a more interesting letter. I think I have read all the letters printed since I learned to read and want to thank you all for the information and pleasure I have gained.

A boy about my age in England and I became acquainted through the Mail Bag and have had such good times corresponding for about three years. I have also written to a girl in England and hope she will answer.

I am interested in music and pets. I study every day on the piano, violin and piccolo (and hope to take up the flute later on). The pictures and article about what Louis Compinsky is doing for boys and girls on the violin helped me so much and I wish to thank him. How I wish I might be a member of the class shown there! The instructor I have is very particular about my position. I am saving the paper to show her.

I love animals of all kinds. I have had a big shepherd collie and a number of such dear cats of nearly every color and description. I am so grateful for my beautiful pony. She is spotted brown and white. She is so intelligent and fast but very gentle. I also have two squirrels that stay in our yard all winter. They live in a bird house I built at school and will eat out of my hand.

I would like to hear from anyone anywhere and I shall try to answer promptly.

—Berta Fae D.

[Yes, the photographs of Mr. Compinsky's new method of teaching violin and 'cello were very interesting, were they not, Berta?—Ed.]

Newton Highlands, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I should like to tell you of the Washington booklets each child in our room at school is making. We collect all the pictures, stories and clippings we can find about George Washington and paste them on pieces of drawing paper. We have each written a composition on the life of Washington and several have written original poems and made up acrostics. We have made covers of heavy colored paper and pasted large pictures of Washington on them and then fastened the pages together with two rings.

I am a Girl Scout and belong to Troop 26 in Newton Highlands. I am 11 years old and should like especially to have letters from foreign countries. With love to all the Mail Baggers.

Sylvia E.

Boise, Idaho

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much and would like to receive letters from Girl Scouts and Girl Guides everywhere. I am 11 years old and in the 6A grade in school, and a Second Class Girl Scout. I think being a Girl Scout is one of the nicest things in the world. I have enjoyed the articles about them and the Boy Scouts in the Monitor very much. My mother is a Girl Scout captain.

Eleanor R.

[You will enjoy reading about Jo-Joy's doings then, Eleanor.—Ed.]

Hovik, near Oslo, Norway

Dear Editor:

Norway is a lovely country and we have lots of fun. This winter nearly everybody has been skating as there has not been any snow for skiing.

I am a boy 9 years old and I should like to hear from boys in other countries. I collect stamps and am very interested in geography. Best wishes from

Finn A. J.

Queen's Village, L. I., New York

Dear Snubs:

I am a large black cat and my name is Tip Toe. I live in a village on Long Island where there is plenty of room for me to run and play. We used to live in the city, but I like it here so much better.

When my little mistress and her friends play ball or croquet I always chase the ball and have such fun. Sometimes they put me in the house because they think that I interfere with their game and then I have to watch them from the window. My mistress has quite a large family of dolls and when she puts them to sleep on the couch I like to lie down and sleep too, close up to them. I sit up and beg for all my meals and that seems to please my folks very much.

My, but I do like to ride in the automobile! Last summer I went to New Hampshire with my family. It certainly was beautiful up there in the mountains.

Everybody is so good to me and that makes me very happy. I hope, dear Snubs, that some day I shall be able to visit Boston.

Hoping that you will write me some time, I will close, with love to Waddles and to yourself,

Tip Top

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Virginia B. (8), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Africa.
Nora A. (8), Unionville, Mich.
Iris M. (10), Billings, Mont.
Janet W. (10), Orland, Calif.—Interested in stamps.
Olive L. (11), Gary, Ind.—Interested in music, animals and sports.
Martha D. (11), Toledo, Ohio.—Interested in art, reading and pets.
Anna M. (12), Haskell, Ark.

BOYS

Jerry G. (9), Okeechobee, Fla.—Especially from London, England. Exchange stamps.
Robert D. (10), Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.—Especially from Africa and South America. Exchange stamps.

The following children from the Victory School, Van Nuys, Calif., would like to receive letters:

Jacquelmine V. (7).
Patricia V. (9).
Estermae M. (11).
Betty Jean A. (11).
William K. (7).
Douglas D. (9).
Kimball H. (11).

Jack Plover

Here's someone you've heard of,
A gay little chap,
As neat and as fine as
The plume in his cap;
So swift does he run,
And so light does he hover,
You'll know in a second
It's little Jack Plover!

He swoops down the furrows,
He skips on the grass,
He's becking and bowing
Whenever you pass;
In jaunty green jacket
And cocky cap-feather,
He cares not a bit
For the bleak winter weather.

In fog and in tempest,
In frost and in rain,
He goes through his antics
Again and again;
Through all the long winter
You'll never discover
A creature more jolly
Than little Jack Plover!

Elizabeth Flemings

Key to Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Key to Missing Word Puzzle published last Monday:

1. The King of the Golden River.
2. Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.
3. Wild Animals I Have Known.
4. Feats on the Fiord.
5. Lamb's Tales From Shakespeare.
6. The Wonderful Adventures of Nils.
7. Wynken, Blynken and Nod.
8. The Last of the Mohicans.
9. Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
10. At the Back of the North Wind.
11. Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.
12. The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood.

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THE HOME FORUM

Vancouver—the Man Rather Than the Place

TO THE west of the North American Continent, off the coast of British Columbia, lies the island of Vancouver, with the city of Vancouver facing it from the mainland. In connection with these places, the name is familiar enough; but of the explorer for whom they are called who, with his few companions, was the first white man to look across the channel at the site of the future city, most of us have probably heard little. His career came close after that of Captain Cook, a picturesque figure who caught the public eye. Too close, I suppose: it is the same story as when we see an able son overshadowed by too famous a father. Yet Captain Vancouver stands as directly in our line of history as does Captain Cook.

George Vancouver took to the sea when he was thirteen years old, and from then on until he was forty-one in 1798, there were only fifteen months during which he was not navigating and exploring in the service of the British Navy. His great chance came at fifteen, when he sailed with Cook for the Antarctic on Cook's second voyage, and early endured the discomforts and dangers of life aboard an eighteenth-century sailing vessel, hardships we can scarcely even imagine now that our thoughts of crossing the ocean are inseparable from the idea of a "floating palace." He was with Cook, too, on his fatal third voyage to the Sandwich Islands — the islands Cook himself had discovered.

When late in the year 1790 Vancouver, in his turn, was given command of a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World," responsible missions were heaped upon him. He was to survey the northwest coast of America, and search for an eastward passage from the Pacific to the Great Lakes. Incidentally, the California coast was known to Vancouver as New Albion, the name given it by Sir Francis Drake; in other words, "New England" (a name, when applied to the west coast, that has a strange, looking-glass effect on Yankee ears). An important part of his task was to take over officially from the Spaniards the territory round Nootka, on what was to be Vancouver Island, which Spain had seized and later had agreed to give up. Besides these undertakings, he, like other explorers, was to be on the alert for any useful knowledge that might come his way, and he must do what he could to encourage commerce—the fisheries, and the fur trade. And all the while we find him watching, in an unexpectedly modern manner, over the welfare of his men in their cramped quarters. So, for the four years and nearly nine months that his voyage lasted, he seems to have had on his shoulders all that any man could carry.

He took his responsibilities as conscientiously as we should expect from his Dutch descent; gave much of his time to astronomical observations, and was constantly on the lookout for error in the growing science of navigation. He explored and charted the coast from Lower California far up into Alaska, proving definitely that no northwest passage existed within the boundaries of his search; and he did his work with a thoroughness and accuracy that amaze us when we see the close resemblance between a modern map and the one drawn by him. Especially if we stop to remember the inadequacy of his scientific instruments, and the usually battered state of his two tiny ships, the *Chatham* and the *Discovery*.

His three visits to the Sandwich Islands—the old name for the Hawaiian group—also link him with American history. We like his wise and friendly policy with the natives, as when he refused to sell them firearms, and instead brought them cattle—though he had difficulty in making the islanders look upon these as a worthy substitute! He became the "great King George man" to the native King Tamaahmaah, and actually persuaded him to cede the islands to England. But, because England was at the moment too much concerned over European events to realize the value of this prize, the cession was never confirmed.

Can we wonder if, in some of his many tasks, he failed? That he never settled with the Spaniard, Quadra, the cession of the Nootka territory was no fault of his, but was due to continuing differences between the two governments. What is remembered against him is that he passed the mouths of two great North American rivers without recognizing their significance. The Bostonian, Robert Gray, slipped up one of them ahead of him, and named the river for his ship, the Columbia. The other was the Fraser. This was in 1792; and not long afterward, in 1804, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark began the famous march across the continent from Virginia, which was to end triumphantly when, down the broad waters of the Columbia, they reached the Pacific.

* * *

With all these facts about Vancouver in our possession, we still feel him a far-away figure. Is there any way of getting closer to the man himself, and to his feelings? He was as methodical in naming the places visited by him as he was in everything else he did; and it has been pointed out (in his *Life* by Godwin) that, as we trace his charted course, these names tell a story. This idea is worth following up, and developing even further. Some of the names record passing events, temporary setbacks and discouragements; these have not withstood the exuberant temperament of the western settlers: "Calamity Harbor," "Cape Caution," "Destruction Island," "Cape Disappointment," have vanished from our maps. But "Puget Sound," named for his Second Lieutenant on the *Discovery*, "Cape Scott," "Johnstone Strait," are there as his tributes to the men under his command; his own name for Vancouver Island, by which it was known for fifty years, "Quadra and Vancouver," shows that, though his negotiations with the Spaniards came to nothing, in the process he made a friend.

The farther we follow his course, the better we get to know him. As the years go by, cut off from all news—even the news of the French Revolution—he navigates the coast of Alaska in an isolation hard to picture, when in our day the turning of a switch would people the wastes with home voices. His lonely, homesick course is dotted (as Godwin also mentions) with names that meant home to him: "New Norfolk" in Alaska, in memory of his home county; "Lynn Canal," after his own town; "Windham," "Walpole." . . . That the simple English names he gave to these outlying regions now sound entirely appropriate and natural in this English-speaking land, would please the tired man, whose nearest route home was to head his crippled ships round Cape Horn.

It is fitting that, through his own document (even so impersonal a part of his written records as a map), his likeness should be restored somewhat from the dim tones of an historic portrait to the fresh colors of a very real figure. P. R.

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Oklahoma Oil Field Pictures

Dewdrops glitter
In the great silver caterpillar webs
Woven among the gold - leaved branches
Of the persimmon trees.—
Love vines spread gauzy nets of gold
Over the weeds and tangled grasses
Along the dusty highway.

Across the opalescent prairie
The skyline of Earlsboro looms,—
The latticed derricks dimly etched
Against the bright blue of the Oklahoma sky
Are like the clustered spars of ships
In a Ligurian harbor that I know.

Along the winding watercourses
And down in the dim arroyos,
Scarlet clumps of bittersweet
Blazon their color
On a cool gray background
Of twisted redbud trees.

Night.—
Derrick lights twinkle
Over the banks of underbrush
That edge the sandy road.
The foliage of the scrub oak trees
Is brilliantly illuminated
By the glare of gas flambeaux—
Great banners of living fire
That hang against the sky.

The twin oil towns
Of Rascoe and Bowlegs
Wearing crowns of steel filigree
Set with a thousand jeweled lights—
Glittering pinnacles
That splash their brilliance
On the soft black western night.

LENA WHITAKER BLAKENEY.

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

An Old Song and Psalm House: From a Drawing by Jan Laing

AN EARLY seventeenth-century cartographer indicates a road leading out of London, past the old Manor House of Tottenham Court to Highgate Village. On this road his map shows a farm, with its gate standing well back from the road, as farm gates so often do, to give plenty of space for haywains and laden farm carts to pass one another freely and enter the yard which, as usual, was inclosed on three sides by the dwelling, barn and stables.

In the days before Cromwell made it possible for the Puritans to worship publicly, we learn that the barn on this farmstead was used as a "song and psalm house"; as it probably was used again later with the passing of the Clarendon Code, with its anti-Puritan strictures, at the restoration of Charles II. The Quakers and Puritans were often forced to seek a quiet retreat such as this, where friendly folk, or one of themselves, would permit them to worship undisturbed in a stable or attic meeting house. In an unsuspicious looking barn, on the Highgate Road, was found one such place where people were not only free to worship, but to baptize as well, in a tank dug for the purpose, with steps leading down to it.

Later, with the coming of greater religious freedom, the "Song and Psalm House" reverted to its former use as a barn or stable. Much later, evidently toward the end of the eighteenth century, a cottage was built by the side of the older building, probably to replace the original farmhouse. Uneventful days must have followed, for little seems to be known of the barn's history after its Psalm-House days.

Meanwhile the tide of commercial progress was sweeping up the newly named Tottenham Court Road, clearing away the pleasant farmsteads and cottages, turning the once familiar meadows and dwellings into streets and shops and houses. So, at the beginning of the present century, the tallest and ugliest buildings of all were erected in front of the little old barn, which still remained in hiding from the rush of progress that had destroyed all other near-by relics of its own age.

There it stands today! Its massive rafters and stout rough woodwork are such as might belong to any farm building as ancient. But the tank, with its sunken steps, and the remains of a "minstrel's" gallery, are signs that help to bear out the evidence that it was used as a "song and psalm house" in Cromwell's time. The "upstart" cottage still stands on the right. A building, used today as a repair shop by an antique dealer, forms the left wing of the little court; it must be contemporary with the barn, for it is lit by a window that still retains many of the original bottle-end panes.

The rest of the yard has long since been filled in with shops so ugly and prosaic that they might be trying to disguise the little alley that leads furtively into the court off the Tottenham Court Road. Tall buildings and narrow alley conspire to keep secret the story of the seventeenth-century barn that, defying time and progress, still preserves its identity.

Spring Comes to Jasmine Valley

Terry barked at my door much earlier than usual this morning. In fact, the noise he made could scarcely be called a bark at all, since it was really a series of joyous yelps. When I opened the door, he raced past me to the window, where he immediately stationed himself with his forepaws on the sill, head cocked on one side, and his stump of a tail fairly quivering with excitement. I crossed the room more slowly. When I first reached the window, my sleepy eyes could find nothing unusual in the scene. The sun seemed a little brighter, perhaps, and the dew glistened on the jasmine vines with more than its usual brilliance—but wait—what did I hear? Terry's ears went up! Three soft whistles and a trill. No mistaking that. My Kentucky cardinal had come again! The call was repeated; and, even as I turned my head in the direction from which it came, I saw him sway a moment on a jasmine vine, and then flash through the sky.

Even Dinah Lou seemed to feel a subtle change in the morning. I found her dressed in a stiff yellow calico, so bright that it fairly outshone the sun. She was examining her muffins when I entered the kitchen, but even above the plaintive squeaking of the oven door, her voice rose with its accustomed sweetness. The very words of her song seemed in keeping with the morning—

"Springtime's a-comin' to the piney woods,
Way down yonder in de piney woods—
Mah blackbird's a-singin' in de piney woods,
Way down yonder in de piney woods."

So eager was Terry to go exploring this morning that he deemed breakfast highly unnecessary. Who could eat on such a day! A cardinal trilling just outside the window, and a who-knows-what waiting for us down the lane! The tantalizing aroma arising from Dinah Lou's muffins stopped me on the threshold, and I paused to fortify myself for the expedition, much to Terry's disapproval. He kept frisking around my chair; and, in order to keep him quiet, I surreptitiously fed him bits of bacon and muffins, even at the risk of Grandmother's displeasure.

Jasmine Valley did not disappoint us. Terry trotted ahead of me, pausing now and then to ferret out this and that. The winds had, from time to time, shaken down a multitude of slim needles from the pines, and these made a thick brown carpet beneath our feet. Terry and I raced through the valley. He reached the place where the trail wound up the hill ahead of me; but, in my eagerness to reach the top, I soon left him far behind. He caught up with me, however, and we both stopped for a few moments to see what signs of spring we could find near us. We could see the old mill pond just over the next pine-strewn knoll, its placid face ruffled this morning by a series of brisk little breezes which played over it. A kingfisher, circling over the pond, swooped down with unerring swiftness upon his prey. Terry barked. From a pine tree in the valley behind us came the strident call of a bluejay.

Terry found the first violet. He nosed around among the brown pine needles at my feet, and soon discovered one, scarcely larger than a bluet. We left it there to mark the spot where we had found the first flower of the season. Just over the next hill, I knew there must be others. So I whistled for Terry and set out to find them. It did not take us long. Scattered along the path we were breaking were hundreds of violets, bigger and bluer than I had ever seen them. I stopped to pick a handful for Grandmother before we wandered on.

At the south end of the valley, we found what we had wanted to see. A jasmine vine, yellow-flowered, tangled in the underbrush and twined around an old stump. Terry wagged his approval, as if to say that it would not be long before the whole valley would be perfumed with jasmine blossoms. We had found one vine already in flowers. Evidently Dinah Lou was right in her choice of a song—springtime had come to the "piney woods."

דער ציקל פון גוטעם

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קרי מסשען סיינעם מאיטשער")

אזוי באלד ווי סיר ערריכטן אַ גוטסמאכונג צו דעם גלויבן אז נאָך מער פון דעם עפעליכען ארד־נונג, זעהען סיר אז דער אלטע גלויבן אין דער מאכט און צוריקקערהונג פון די פעהיגקייט פון מאנגעל אין דיפערענשן, אן אין זיי־לאָזן אונזער בעוואוסטזיין, אן אין זיי־ער אָרם דערקענען סיר סיט גרויס עכטוות דעם אל־מעכטיגן דורכגאנג פון דעם עוויגען ציקל פון גוטעם פון דעם עפעליכען געדאנק. דיזער בעגריף ווערקט אויף אונז א שטארקען מערלאנג אויסצוגעפינען ווָאס מעהרער פון דער נאָטהיק, ווי אזוי נאָט הערשט דורך זיינע עפעליכע אידעען, אין ווי אזוי אי־צווישענדען דיזע קעניסען צו אונזער יי־דער געדאנק אין סהעפונקיט.

ווען סיר מאכען א גרונדליכע שטודיום פון דעם לעבען אין לעהרעם פון אונזער סיוסטער, קריסטוס יעזוס, געפינען סיר אויס אז פון קיינד ווייס אָן האָט ער נאָר געשטרעבט אַצוזופולן זיין לעבען סיט מצוות, אין ער האָט נעוואָלט אז זיין לעבען זאָל זיין א עפעליכער אויסדרוק פון האָס געזאָגט, „סיין פאָטער ווירקט ביז אַצונד אין אלץ ווערק." ער האָס קיין ציים נים גהאבט צו אונטערהאלטען נעדאנקען ווען־לכע זיינען נעווען עכשעגען גוטעס, אדער ווען האבען נעווּאָלם קומען צווי־שען אויהם אין זיין קראַנקער פערשאאר פון דער פאלקאָמענהיים אין אלגעמיינהיים פון זיין פאָטער, גאָט. אין מרס. עדדיס בוך, „אויטהיים פון גוטעס" זיים וו האָס אזוי געשריבען: „יעזוס, האָס נים נעווּאָרט אויף פערזאָדען פון ציים, אדער אויף גדאנק, כדי ער זאָל זיך קענען צוגרייטען פאר דער פאלקאָמענהיים און גע־לעגענהיטען פון דעם קענינרייך פון גאָט. ער האָס געזאָגט דאָס מלכות השמים איז צו דער האנט, און אז עס איז אויסגערעכענט אין דעם גיסל־יכען נדאנק: און דאָך איהר זאָגט עס איז נאָך דא פיער מאָנאַטען, און דאן ווּעט קומען די ערנטע, דער הערבסט, זאָגט איך, קוקט ארוים, און נים אראָפ, ווייל אויערע פעלדער זיינען שוין ווייס אער דער ערנטע: און קלייבם צוזויף די ערנטע דורך א מאָטיוו פון קריסטוס יעזוס אויסצו־דינען דורך א מאָטיוו פראָפיט." יעזוס האָס נים נאָר שטענדיג דורכגעיהרט סיט פר־פעקט זיינע גרעכטיגע ווערק, נאָר ער האָס אויך צוגעזאָגט אז זיינע נאָכפאָלגער זי יעדער פערזאָדען אוין צו יעדער ציים ווען־לכען אויך נעגעבען ווערען די מאָכט צו טהאָן די זעלבע ווערק נאָך גרעסערע ווערק ווָאס ער אליין האָט אויסגעטהאָן.

צו אלע ציישען, און אויבערהויפט אין דיזער יעצטיגער ציים פון אויסרוכטקעדע ווען־לכלויכע אָפּשטרעבונגען און צוטשושונג, איז עס די פריוויליגע פון יעדער ערנסטער נאָכפאָלגער פון קריסטוס יעזוס אויכצו־איבען סיט גרויס תפלה, פרייד, און מרי־אָטע זיין נאָס־נעזעבענע מאכט אין דיזע נעשעפטען פון דער הייליג. דאן ווּעט די דויערהאפטיגקיים אין בעשטענדיגקיים פון די אונעדליכע פעריאדען פון גומעס ווערען נעגרינדעט אין מענשליכע ערפאה־רונגען אויף א פערגרעסערטען מאס, און די קעניגרויכען פון דיזער ווועלם ווועלען ווּעלען מעהרער און מעהרער ווערען גלייד ווי די פֿעניגרייבען פון אונזער האר־נאָס.

אינפערמאציאן ווענען קריסטיען סיינגס לי־טעראטור ווָאס ווערט אריסנעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאָכפרעגונג פון די קריסט־לידיוויסנשאפטליכע פּאבלישונג פאסיישעס (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Conchita

A carmined dress
Of loveliness
Across an old, old chair,
Some jeweled combs, a red-lipped rose,
Burning for ebon hair;

A tambourine
In the firelight's sheen
And a little silken shoe
That waits the touch of her fairy foot
After the dance is through,

A casement low
Where twilights show
The faint stars climbing high
Or a fragile moon on its glittering toe
Bending against the sky.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

The Cycle of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND has long been in bondage to the belief that periods of prosperity and plenty must necessarily be followed by periods of depression and lack. Among the ancient Egyptians, as related in the Biblical record of the seven years of plenty followed by the seven years of famine, Joseph coped with this belief and, through his sagacity and foresight, was able to provide for continuous, uninterrupted sustenance and protection, not alone for his adopted nation, but for many distant lands as well; for we read, "And all countries came into Egypt to Joseph for to buy corn; because that the famine was so sore in all lands."

The problems of our own time differ from those of ancient times only in particulars and scope. Human thought still persists in clinging to the educated beliefs in the necessity for alternate cycles of prosperity and depression, while modern economists continue to seek wise measures through which to remedy the results of these beliefs. These efforts are to be praised and aided as representing important steps in advance of some former methods and panaceas. However, to the student of Christian Science it is apparent that any plan looking toward the economic salvation of the race, and having its roots mainly in the soil of materialism, will afford only temporary relief. But profiting by successive experiences of want and woe, mankind will ultimately be forced to relinquish its age-long beliefs in the power and resources of things material, and through an increasing understanding and acceptance of the true nature of God and of man there will unfold to human consciousness a workable knowledge of the infinitude, continuity, and permanence of God's divine substance and goodness. As the experiences of the individual consciousness in overcoming the beliefs of lack, depression, sin, and sickness constitute the collective experience of the race, it will gradually be universally seen that only through radical reliance on the operation of spiritual law can we ever hope effectually and permanently to safeguard world trade and amity from interruptions of orderly routine and progress.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, clearly foresaw that mankind would be brought, eventually, to this point in development. In her textbook, showing the superiority of the metaphysical method of dealing with a difficulty from the standpoint of Mind's allness, she has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 423), "Both Science and consciousness are now at work in the economy of being according to the law of Mind, which ultimately asserts its absolute supremacy." Mankind must and will learn that in this "economy of being" there can be but one law, that is, the ever operative law of God; there can be but one kind of cycle, the cycle of good.

As we attain a spiritualized concept of the divine order, we see the old beliefs in the power and recurrence of the evils of lack and depression disappearing from consciousness, and in their place we behold, with humility, the tremendous sweep and sway of Mind's eternal cycle of good. This awakens in us a great desire to learn more of what God is and of how God works, and to apply this knowledge in our every thought and activity.

When we examine closely the life and teachings of our Master, Christ Jesus, we find that from his early youth he was concerned only with making his life a full expression of good works, that is, the works of God. He said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He had no time to entertain thoughts of anything that was opposed to good, or that would in any way come between him and a realization of the perfection and allness of his Father. In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy has stated (p. 11): "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months, and *then* cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes." Jesus not only performed successfully and continuously his righteous works, but he promised that his followers, without restriction of time or place, would be given the power to do similar works; yea, to do greater works than he himself had done.

At all times, and particularly in this present hour of seeming world bewilderment and stress, it is the privilege of every sincere follower of Christ Jesus, prayerfully, joyfully, triumphantly, to exercise this God-given power in those affairs of the world. Then, with increasing measure, will the continuity and permanence of the infinite cycles of good be established in human experience, and the kingdoms of this earth will have come that much nearer to becoming the kingdoms of our Lord.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Mosaic—Fragments

(Baths of Caracalla)

I cannot see the marble frieze
That round this peristylium vast
In ancient days was here.—
No more white-gleams the "Hercules"
That Caracalla saw,
Nor concourse of the bathers fair.—

The bright mosaics stain the floors:
Huge shattered columns in the ruins lie—
Bats fly about the mighty halls
Where Romans bathed beneath a Roman sky.—

Rome! What a world was there
Of grandeur dimly seen through misty time.
Of marble halls,
Of temples fair—O fair!
Of greatness and all monument
To her stern soul the sum!

—S. F. A. COLES, in "Pilgrimage."

A Chinese Lady: Aged Five

The Orient pearl of the household was the wee daughter, Dah Zon. Diminutive white trousers, cut like those of a Persian princess, swept to her ankles. The waistband, fastened well up under her arms, gave her plump, rotund little body and chubby bare shoulders an effect indescribably bewitching. Upon her feet were small red shoes embroidered with colored silks. Her somewhat oval face, with its fresh lips, rosy cheeks, and large brown eyes, was punctuated with ever-so-lightly tipped-up eyebrows and two shiny little black braids, one of which appeared at each side tied with a bunch of red cord.

But the crowning glory was another small Brownie-like tentacle of hair rising straight up from the top of her head where it nodded and bobbed with every emotion. At sight of her, Moloch himself must, for the time, have forgotten all thoughts of frightfulness and allowed her to make nests in his primeval beard. When she spoke, it was the young Schéhérazade lisping her first immaculate, silvery version of the Arabian Nights. To put it still more frankly, I admitted to love at first sight.

The winning of a Chinese lady, aged five, however is not a thing to be accomplished in any crude Lochinvar manner. I brought her a large red apple, but she only drew back, took refuge behind her thumb, and looked hard at me. Too hard, in fact. There was obviously something the matter with my face. It was so *different!* I tried to obliterate myself in a sort of patrol formation—apple first as the "point," then myself as the "main body"—but out came the thumb, the lips began to quiver, and only by a quickly maneuvered retreat up the rickety stair was I spared the ignominy of tear-shed. . . .

But in the course of time I purchased a duck, a handsome lacquered duck of solid wood which I placed before the royal footstool and went my way.

To all who would win the affections of a Chinese lady not over six years, I recommend a wooden duck. For as I sat reading that old stoic, Epictetus . . . the sprite Schéhérazade herself appeared in my doorway, half-clad as usual, with a smile dimpling her small oval face. It was evident that the duck which she held tightly in her hand had settled the matter of friendship once for all, for she came right in without the slightest diffidence and made herself entirely at home. — From "Beyond Shanghai," by HAROLD SPEAKMAN.

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MORE SELLING FORCES STILL LOWER PRICES

Market Again on Down Grade With Rails Entering New Low Ground

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The stock market slid slowly but stubbornly downward today, threatening to reduce the general level of share values to a new low level for the bear cycle.

The most encouraging aspect of the market was the small volume of selling, but buyers were kept on the sidelines by taxation uncertainties, leaving the market with little support. The list steadied somewhat after execution of some substantial selling orders at the opening, but began to slip again toward midday. Early afternoon saw some fresh steadying of the list.

The largest net losses appeared in a few specialties, whereas many pivotal issues sagged a point or so.

American Telephone met better support than in recent sessions, confining its extreme reaction to about a point. U. S. Steel, American Can, Consolidated Gas and a number of others also drifted moderately lower.

International Business Machines dropped 7, Hershey and Coca-Cola around 5, Norfolk & Western 4 and Union Pacific 3.

Transactions approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Wall Street's attention largely converged upon Washington. Heaviness of the American dollar in the foreign exchange market was generally attributed to fears abroad that the federal budget would remain unbalanced, in view of defeat of the general manufacturers' sales tax, and strong pressure from individual groups against special levies. Fears for the budget were also evident in selling of U. S. Government bonds. The emphatic statement issued by Speaker Garner that the budget must be balanced, however, was regarded as reassuring.

On the Sidelines

Commission houses and investment advisory services were inclined to urge clients to leave stocks alone until the taxation outlook is clarified. It was pointed out that taxation must fall somewhere if the budget is to be balanced, and that wherever it may fall—upon automobiles, electricity, gasoline or other lines—it will probably have a depressing effect upon the securities of companies affected.

How much of the selling of the American dollar in the foreign exchange market was real selling, and how much was speculative, could not be determined. The situation was somewhat obscured by the holiday abroad today. There have been numerous rumors of foreign selling of holdings of American securities, both late last week and today, but most international houses queried believed this selling was small, if not negligible.

Wall Street was inclined to regard the stock market generally, now that it has again touched the bottom area of the bear movement at which it has met firm resistance since December, as in a critical testing area. If the market is able to hold around current levels, its action undoubtedly will be regarded as highly reassuring.

Opinion varies widely as to how far it would go into new low ground, once started. There has been much talk of a squeeze of shorts around April 1, when the new loaning restrictions go into effect, but brokerage quarters are now inclined to minimize the effect of the new ruling.

Bond Market Irregular

Weakness in U. S. Government bonds today had an unsettling effect on corporate loans, and prices generally displayed an irregular trend.

Dealers attributed the market's softness to disturbed sentiment caused by tax legislation proceedings at Washington as well as the failure of business and industry to indicate any marked improvement.

While some of the high grade carriers, utilities and industrials showed resisting tendencies, the majority of listed issues shaded their prices materially. This was particularly true of a number of the speculative rail liens.

Losses of fractions to around 3 points were recorded by Boston & Maine 5s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s of 2013, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s. Atchison 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and Pennsylvania 4½s improved slightly.

The Kreuger group again was under pressure. The Kreuger & Toll 5s were down 4¼ points at one time for another new year's low. International Match 5s also sagged more than 1 point. U. S. Rubber 5s dropped 2 points for a new low for 1929. U. S. Rubber 5s dropped 2 points for a new low for 1932. International Telephone 4½s, too, made a new low at 40¼. Firmness, however, was exhibited by some liens of American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Pacific Gas and American Smelting.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar.28	Mar.26
5	Am Found	.62½	.62½	.62½	.75
3617	Am T&T	113	110	113	111½
25	Amoskeag	3½	3¼	3¼	..
300	Avia Sec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
65	Bos El	73	72½	72½	..
15	Bos & Alb	115	115	115	..
15	B&M A sta	11	11	11	..
27	B&M B sta	15	15	15	..
10	B&M pr pf	42	42	42	42½
235	East SS	8	7½	8	..
25	E G&Fuel	7¼	7	7	7¼
80	E G&F pf	58	58	58	58
30	E G&F pr pf	60	60	60	63
5	E Mass Ry	.50	.50	.50	..
35	E Mass pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
55	Edison Elec	175	173	173	177
141	First Nat S	48⅜	37⅜	47⅝	48½
200	Gen Capital	15½	15	15	15
140	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
275	Mass Util	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
35	Mohawk	17	16¼	16¼	..
140	Nash	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
50	NE Pub pf	3	3	3	..
201	NE Tel	101	98	101	101
100	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20	Reece But	9	9	9	..
25	Shawmut	6	6	6	6⅛
170	Stone&Webster	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
25	Swift Inter	21	20½	21	..
208	Swift & Co	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
10	Torrington	31	31	31	31
1246	Uni Found	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
446	Uni Shoe	38½	37½	38	38½
10	Uni Gas	1½	1½	1½	..
220	Util Eq pf	47½	46½	47½	..

BONDS

$1000	Chi Jct 5s	83½	83½	83½	..

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.28	Last Mar.26
98	98	7	Abraham & S pf	20	98	98	98	..
8¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	2200	4	4	4	4½
30⅜	24	2	Adams Millis	100	26½	26½	26½	27
3½	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
16½	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	13¼	13	13	13⅜
62½	46	4½g	Air Reduction	3100	53	51½	52½	53
2	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16⅜	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	15½	14	15	14½
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
87½	67¼	6g	Allied Chem	13100	75⅜	73½	75⅛	74¾
119	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117	116	116	117½
13⅜	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	1400	10¼	10	10	10¼
14¾	12	2	Amerada	700	14¼	14	14	..
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	400	13½	13	13½	13⅝
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	600	12½	12	12	..
73¾	65¼	5f	Am Can	18400	62¾	61⅝	62¾	62¾
8¾	6	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	6	6	6	..
39¾	25	7	Am Car & F pf	20	26½	26	26	26
6	3	..	Am Chain	100	3	3	3	..
27⅛	28	3f	Am Chicle	700	33½	32¼	32¾	..
8	5	..	Am Colortype	100	5	5	5	..
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2200	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9½
10½	6½	..	Am European	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
9¼	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
1½	1¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
38½	15¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16⅝
17¼	8½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9	8¼	8¾	8¾
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10	10	10	10½
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	100	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
8½	5	..	Am International	3300	6¼	6	6	6⅜
1¼	⅝	..	Am La France	600	¼	¼	¼	¼
9¼	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	700	6	6	6	6
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	42	42	42	..
6⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	200	4½	3½	3⅞	3⅞
33	29⅜	..	Am News	100	29	28½	28½	..
18⅞	11⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	4300	12¾	11⅝	12	12½
58	44¼	6.	Am P&L 6% pf	400	45	43	43	45¼
49¾	33	5	Am P&L pf A	400	33¼	33	33	35⅝
124	110	7	Am Radiator	1400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
124	110	7	Am Radiator pf	30	109	109	109	..
13	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
29¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	23½	23	23½	23⅜
25½	19	5	Am Shipbuilding	30	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	..
18⅝	11½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	10⅞	10¼	10½	11⅛
55	34	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	34	34	34	34
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6	6	6	6⅝
36¾	33¼	2½g	Am Stores	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
39½	21¼	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	22½	22	22	22½
137⅜	107⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	17500	112¾	110¼	112⅜	113⅜
78½	67¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	70	70	70	..
34½	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	28½	28	28	..
30⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	22	20⅝	21¾	22½
3⅜	2	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
12⅜	7⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	140	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	8
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14¾
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛
1⅛	½	..	Armour Ill B	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
14¼	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	400	10½	10¼	10¼	11
8¼	4⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
38	35	7	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	35	35	35	..
94	68⅜	6	Atchison T&SF	100	69⅝	68⅜	69	69⅝
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	79½	77	77	79
41½	23	4	Atl Coast Line	400	23	23	23	23
10⅜	9½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	9½	9½	9½	..
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	11½	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
25½	17½	2	Atlas Powder	400	18	17½	17½	17¼
79½	71¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	71½	71½	71½	71¾
151¾	80¼	4g	Austin Auto	8700	84	80¼	83½	82
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
			—B—					
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
28½	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	18½	17⅝	18	19
21¾	12⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	14⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
41½	18½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	10	85	85	85	85
79½	67⅞	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	71½	70¼	70¼	..
2¼	1¾	..	Barker Bros	10	2	2	2	..
5⅞	4	..	Banrsdall A	1100	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
43½	32¼	4	Beatrice Cream	1400	34¼	32¼	32¾	34
44¾	39	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	39	38¼	38¼	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
18⅞	9⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	3100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	10
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	700	19¾	19	19¼	19½
24⅜	15⅞	.60	Bethlehem Steel	5100	17½	16¾	17½	17¼
7¼	4¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	49	48¾	48¾	49½
61	60	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	60	60	60	60
22¼	13	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½
51¼	48	5f	Bon Ami A	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
43⅜	30¾	3f	Borden	4200	37⅞	37	37⅞	38⅜
12⅝	9	1	Borg Warner	2600	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9½
11⅜	7⅞	4	Briggs Mfg	1100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	13300	48⅞	45¼	48⅜	46
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	74½	74½	74½	..
10	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1100	8⅜	8	8½	8¼
89½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1400	80½	79	79	..
36¾	31¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	34	34	34	..
3	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
14	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	10¼	10	10	10
4	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
7⅜	3⅜	..	Bullard	700	5¼	5	5	5¼
3½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1⅜	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	300	1	1	1	..
1½	½	..	Burns Bros B	100	½	½	½	..
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1500	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	400	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
65	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	58	58	58	61
1¼	⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	400	¾	¾	¾	..
19	10½	..	Byers	900	14	13½	14	13½
			—C—					
11⅞	8¼	..	Calif Packing	100	9½	9	9	9½
4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	100	12	11½	11½	12⅛
70⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1400	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14¼
18¾	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	..
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	14300	34⅜	31¾	33¾	32⅞
15	8⅜	1	Caterpillar Trac	1400	9⅜	8	8¼	9⅜
3⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2	1	..	Celotex ct	400	1⅛	1	1	..
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	11½	11½	11½	..
6¼	5	..	Century Ribbon	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	2300	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	6⅛	6	6	6¼
20⅜	12¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	1100	13	12½	12½	13½
31½	17⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	5600	19	18½	18⅜	19
4⅞	3	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
13½	9¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	9½	8¼	8¼	9½
3½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅛	2	2	..
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3	3	3	..
17⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	3400	7½	6¾	7	7⅜
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	..
8½	7	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	9	9	9	..
7¼	3	..	Childs Company	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
15⅜	10¼	1	Chrysler	4200	10⅞	10⅜	10½	10¾
28½	29¾	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	500	25	24¾	25	..
21⅜	⅝	..	City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
31½	24¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1300	26	24¾	26	26
95	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90	90	90	..
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7½
10½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
17	9¾	..	Colo & Southern	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
14	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	90	14	14	14	14
10	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	70	10	10	10	10
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	3700	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	600	75	74	74	75
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	4700	31¾	30½	31⅝	31⅝
11	8⅛	1	Comm Credit	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	64½	64½	64½	66
20¾	16⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	17	17	17	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19½
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	80	92¼	92	92	92
10¼	7¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3800	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	9700	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
68½	59	6	Comwith & So 6pf	300	62	60½	60½	62½
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	8200	9⅝	9	9	9¼
11¾	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	200	9	9	9	..
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	17500	61	54⅛	60¾	61⅝
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93	92¼	92¼	93¼
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	300	9	9	9	..
2½	1⅛	..	Container A	200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
1⅛	½	..	Container B	1800	½	½	½	..
7	4⅜	..	Cont Baking A	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2600	¾	⅝	⅝	..
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	3400	34½	35	35	35⅜
4¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	3½	3½	3½	..
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	2100	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20⅜
7	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	2300	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
¾	¾	..	Cont Shares	700	½	½	½	½
47⅜	37	3	Corn Products	1700	41½	40⅝	41½	42
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	320	126	125	125	126
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	400	3½	3¼	3¼	..
23	20	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	21	21	21	..
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	600	16	16	16	..
1¾	¾	..	Cuba Co	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	76	76	76	77
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4200	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
			—D—					
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
15¼	8½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	300	71	71	71	71½
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	600	18	17½	18	18
122	99	8	Detroit Edison	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99
15⅞	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14⅝	14	14⅝	..
24½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	1400	24	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	400	10	9⅝	10	9¾
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	15	15	15	..
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	200	9	9	9	..
23	17¼	1½	Dresser A	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
59¾	45¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	27800	41¾	45¼	46	46½
105	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	103½	103½	103½	..
			—E—					
87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	4200	75	73½	74⅞	74¼
119½	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	115	115	115	110
32¾	23⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	5800	25	23⅞	25	24⅜
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15⅝	9¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3600	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½
64	41½	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	42	41½	41½	42
33¼	25	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	25½	25	25	25
25	18	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	18	18	18	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	200	7	7	7	7¼
5¼	5½	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
			—F—					
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	300	6	5¾	6	6
94	89½	6½	Filene's pf	110	89½	89½	89½	..
15⅜	12¾	1	Firestone T & R	1400	13¼	12	12½	12½
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	52	52	52	52
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	48⅜	47½	47½	48⅝
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¼	¼	¼	..
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	250	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1⅛	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	50	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10	7⅜	..	Flohsheim Shoe	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18½	17¾	17¾	18½
5⅝	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1400	3¼	3	3	3½
19½	15¼	8	Freeport Texas	800	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17¾
			—G—					
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	2800	30½	29⅜	30	30⅝
15½	10¾	1	Gen Asphalt	1100	11⅜	10⅝	11	11½
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	500	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
105¾	97	8	Gen Baking pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2	2	2	2¼
26⅛	17¾	..	Gen Electric	21600	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3100	11⅛	11	11	..
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	5600	36⅜	35¾	36	36¾
2¾	1½	6	Gen Gas & E A	6100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
37	31⅜	3	Gen Mills	700	34½	33¾	33¾	..
24⅛	15½	2	Gen Motors	53600	16⅛	15½	16	16¼
87¼	79½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1300	80¾	79½	80¼	..
9	6	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	7	7	7	..
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
28½	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	900	21⅝	20½	20⅞	22⅜
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
16½	12¼	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
14⅜	9	..	Gen Refractories	100	9	9	9	9
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	50	8½	8	8	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	9700	19¼	18½	19¼	19
68⅛	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
7	4¾	..	Glidden	900	6¼	6	6	..
19⅝	16	1.60	Gold Dust	6800	17½	17⅛	17¼	17¼
5⅜	3½	..	Goodrich	3200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
18¾	12⅜	1	Goodyear	700	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
11⅜	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2600	10	9⅝	9⅝	..
4⅜	2¼	..	Graham Paige	1100	2½	2¼	2½	2¾
7¾	5¼	..	Granby	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
3	⅝	..	Grand-Sil Stores	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.28	Last Mar.26
9¾	6⅝	..	Grand Union	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	200	30	29	30	30
30¼	25½	1	Grant (WT)	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
25	14½	2	Great Nor pf	2200	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15⅝
13⅛	10½	2	Great Nor Ore	300	11	10½	10½	11
6½	4	..	Great West Sug	100	4½	4¼	4½	4½
80	66½	7	Great W Sug pf	50	67	67	67	..
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2300	1	1	1	1
			—H—					

STEEL TRADE IS OPERATING AT SLOW PACE

Market Is Awaiting Orders From Railroad and Motor Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—The steel pace is somewhat slower again, the general operating rate being 24 per cent of capacity. The rate has changed only slightly over the last several months, which again brings out the idea that the rock bottom needs of the country are being taken care of and that it is difficult to imagine a much lower operating ratio as long as business continues to function in only a routine way.

March, which is usually the most active month of the year, has proved a disappointment, inasmuch as it barely held its own with February in most instances. There are, of course, example of improvement. Thus pig iron shipments in the middle West were ahead of those in February. Sales of steel to miscellaneous steel users, such as those to makers of refrigerators and steel barrels, improved. Stocks of iron and steel in the hands of consumers became even smaller during the month.

Railroads to Place Orders

March also witnessed an attempt to raise prices of several finished steel commodities $2 a ton, an advance which has not yet been tested. Several observers see better prospects ahead for April.

Increased buying is anticipated from at least two important lines of steel consumption, the automobile makers and the railroads. Within another 10 days Ford will be turning out 1000 cars daily compared with only 100 daily three weeks ago. Competing automobile makers will also expand their operations.

It is expected that the New York Central will enter the market for 30,000 tons of steel rails this week, which will have been the smallest inquiry from that road for 30 years. In 1930 that carrier bought more than 200,000 tons of rails. The Pennsylvania Railroad has not yet revealed its plans for rail purchasing, but will undoubtedly buy a few thousand tons.

The New York Central will open bids at the end of the month for its second-quarter repair and upkeep requirements. At the same time the Norfolk & Western will take bids on 25,000 tons of various forms of steel. The Baltimore & Ohio is arranging for a large loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, part of which will be used to purchase new equipment.

Competition with imported steel has been more marked during the last week. Imported bars, plates and shapes have been offered at 1.25c to 1.50c a pound, duty paid, Atlantic ports, compared with the domestic price of 1.60c a pound, Pittsburgh. Iron and steel jobbers in particular have been loading up with this cheaper foreign material.

Imported Steel Being Used

Imported steel is being used both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific Coast. It does not get much more than 300 miles inland. German cotton ties are being brought into Gulf ports, selling at 75 cents a bundle of 45 pounds, which is considerably under the American price.

One of the most cheerful bits of news of the steel industry last week was that the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. will restart its idle mills at Farrell, Penna., giving employment to 1800 men and meaning an operating rate of 66 per cent of capacity. This is due to releases for tin plate from the American Can Co.

The composite price of pig iron is somewhat lower because of price declines at Cleveland. The Chicago price of $16.50 a ton is none too strong.

In the East competition from imported iron is marked. Sales of Dutch iron alone at Boston so far in March have been 3000 tons. Since only 1000 tons weekly is being sold at Boston these days, this would indicate that Dutch iron is able to supply the entire demand.

Pig iron sales at New York are in a steady volume of 2000 to 3000 tons weekly.

Iron and steel scrap has sunk in price to a new all-time low.

Nonferous Metals Down

Price changes among the nonferrous metals have been chiefly downward. Lead declined $3 a ton in the East and $2 in the middle West. Zinc declined $1 a ton to 2.75 a pound, East St. Louis, though it was a trifle stronger at the end of the week. The price of silver dipped to 28⅞ cents an ounce early in the week, the lowest for the year, but closed at 29½ cents. Antimony has sagged to 6¼ cents a pound, duty paid, the lowest for a month.

However, it is encouraging that copper, which is regarded as the leader among the metals, has held so steady. Export sales have been increasing, amounting to 825 tons on Thursday. Domestic business has been light for the reason that consumers are well covered on their needs ahead. Copper prices were unchanged all week at 6 cents a pound in the domestic market and 6⅛ to 6¼ cents for export.

The principal news of the week in copper was to the effect that the Belgian Government, sponsor of the largest copper property in the world, the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, had agreed to join other producers of the world in cutting production down to 20 per cent of capacity.

This news had no effect on the copper market since it had already been discounted.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 28—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar 28	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67½	$ .69	$ .91
Corn, 2 yellow	.47¼	.48½	.78¾
Oats, 2 white	.33½	.33½	.42¼
Flour	4.00	4.35	4.55
Beef, family	13.87	13.87	17.75
Pork	17.50	18.00	28.50
Lard	.0535	.0545	.0960
Cotton, Mid Up	.0640	.0635	.1090
Zinc	.0277½	.0280	.0400
Iron	15.65	15.64	17.76
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.06	.06	.10
Tin	.2190	.2190	.2680
Rubber	.03½	.03⅛	.0712½
Sugar	.0400	.0400	.0450
Lead	.0300	.0315	.0450
Print cloth	.02¾	.02¾	.0450

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21¾	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20½	20⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	19¼	18⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	83	83
Amer Best Sugar 6s '35	19½	19⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	77¾	77¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅜	33⅛
Amer I C Chem 5½s '49	68	67¾
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	69	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	87¾	87
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102⅛	102⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102	101⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99½	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99⅛	98⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103	102⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91	91
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	78⅛	77⅛
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	10	9
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76⅛	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	66¾	66
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87	86
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80¼	80
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	59½	59
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	92½	92⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78½	78
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	79	78
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41	38½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	59⅛	58
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90	89⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅜	102⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅛	102⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	78½	77⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95½	95⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91¾	91¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	35	35
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	67½	67⅛
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	36	35
Bklyn City 1st	66⅛	63⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅝	102⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88½	87¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	108	108
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97	96⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	50¼	49
Bur Cr n 5s	80	80
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	82½	82⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65¾	65½
Can Nat Ry 4½ '51	80¾	80¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80½	80⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	86¾	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86¾	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86½	86
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98⅛
Ca Pacific deb 4s	63¼	63
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77	77
Can Pacific 5s '54	78½	78
San South 5s A '62	88	88
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	26	25
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82½	80
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	89	89
Ches Corp 5s '47	57¾	56¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	82	81
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89	88¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s B	80½	80
Ches & O RA 1st 4s 89	80½	80½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	45	45
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	87	86¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87⅛	87½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	13
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	49	46
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7½	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32½	30½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	25	24
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	81½	81¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68	68
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	55	54
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	47	46
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	34⅜	30¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	37½	36½
Chicago TerH & SE in 5s '60	29	29
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91⅞	91⅞
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100⅜	100½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72¼	72
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84⅝	84⅝
Childs Co 5s '43	20	20
Chile Copper 5s '47	57¼	57
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90½	90
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	73½	73
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	76	76
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	75	75
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93⅛	93
Colonial Oil 6s '38	35	34¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	60	60
Colo Industrial 5s '34	55	55
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	84
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63¼	63¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	80	78½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87¼	87¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	19¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	94½	93⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104⅛	104
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	11½	11
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	58	57¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24	24
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	83
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	92½	92½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	91½	91½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	91
Den & Rio & con 4s '36	59	59
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	27½	25⅛
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	80	78½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96	95½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	43	43
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	44¼	40
Erie RR ref 5s '67	35	34
Erie RR gen lien	50½	50½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	35	34
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	73	73
Fed Metal 7s '34	75	75
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	57	57
sGn Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	99¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	23¾	23¼
Goodrich 6s '45	45¼	44¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	74½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77	76½
Gotham S Hos '36	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98½	98
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	65¼	65¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	65	65
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	78	78
Great Northern 7s '36 A	91	90¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	33¼	33¼
Houston Coal 5s '62	31½	31½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59½	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82
Humble Oil 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅞	101¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39¼	36¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	39½	39½
Ill Central CSt&NO 5s A '63	40	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	97½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	81
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79½	79½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	41	40
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	20⅞	15⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	20⅞	15⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55¾	55¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55½	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	42¾	41½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	75¼	74
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	32	32
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58	58
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	31	31
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	31	31
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54¾	54¾
Int Paper 6s '55	31½	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35¼	42½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41	39
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36	34
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96	95½
Kan City Co 1st 3s '50	62¼	62¼
Kan City Co rfg 5s '50	65¾	65¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84	84
Kings Co El 4s '49	68½	68½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	88	88
Lack Steel con 5s '50	87¼	87¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	94	94
Laclede Gas 5½s 'S C	69½	69½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	68½	68½
L'Autaro 6s '54	10	10
Loew's Inc 6s '41	86	86
Long Island rfg 4s '49	80	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	43
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	96½
L&N uni 4s '40	85⅝	85
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	75	75
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	73¼	73¼
L&N Gold 5s	95	95
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41¼	40
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88¾	88
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	78⅝	78½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	94⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	92	92
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90	90
Min StP&SSM 5½s '49	22	22
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	44
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	27	27
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	45½	45½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	60	60
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	44½	44
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	28	26½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	43¼	43¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	42¾	41½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	42	41
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	28	27
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	14½	14½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	92¼	92
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72	72
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47½	47
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94½	94
Nat Steel 5s	78½	78¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97	96¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102	102
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	32	32
N O T & M 5s B '54	31	30
N O T & M 5½s '54	33	32
NYC&HR con 4s '98	72	72
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	89	89
NYC&HR 4½s N	59½	59½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	65	65
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	89⅝	89⅜
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79½	79½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32½	31½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	34	34
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	58	56
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54
NY Edison 5s '44	101	101
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	63	63
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	60	60
NY NH&H 4½s '67	69½	69½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43¾	43¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	45	45
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95¼	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	105½
NY Steam '56s wi	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	58½	58½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	97	97
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
Norf & South RR 5s	40	40
Norf Southern rfg A '61	16	16
Norf & W 6s	102¾	102¾
North Ah Co 5s '61	85½	84
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83½	82
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	90
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76½	76⅛
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	81½	81
Nor Pacific 5s D	73	73
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	18¼	18¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	85	85
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	98	98
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79½	78½
Otis Steel 6s '41	38	38
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Park-Lenox Leasehold 6½s '53	20	20
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	87¼
Penn Railroad 4s '52	78	78
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65¾	65
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79¼	78½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87	87
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97	97
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	72	72
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55¾	55¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51	51
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55¾	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86½	86
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90¾	90
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	69	68
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41½	40
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99¾	99¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	87	87
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	52	52
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57½	55
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '52	23½	21¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91¼	91⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96¾	96
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66	66
Purity Baking 5s '48	75	75
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	47	46
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	60	60
Rio G & W col 4s '49	52	52
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	40	40
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	24½	23¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	17½	17
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	27¾	27½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80½	79¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	65	65
StP M&M con 4s '33	100	100
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97¼	97
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	86	86
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	76	76
Seabd A L 6s ct	4½	4½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	62	58½
Shell Union 5s '47	51½	50
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	92	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57½	57½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	60	60
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78¾	78⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	64¾	61
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	62	60½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	78	76¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	37
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79½	78¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	51½	51½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	101¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	91¾	91¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	75½	75¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	64½	64½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	65	65
Third Ave rfg 4½s '60	44¼	44¼
Third Ave 5s '37	89¾	89¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	34
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	64	64
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	91¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	76⅜	76⅜
United Biscuit 6s '42	99	99
US Rubber Co 5s '47	33	33
Util Pow Lt 5s '59 ww	30	29¾
Util Pow Lt 5½s '47	31	30
Vanadium 5s '41	50	50
Virginia Ry 5s '62	88½	87½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	39½	39½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8	8
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73	73
Walworth 6s '45	23	20¾
Warner Co 6s '44 xvv	65	65
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29	29
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	102	102
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25	25
Warren Bros 6s '41	35	34
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100¾	100½
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	100	100
West Shore 4s 2361	70	70
Western Electric 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	55½	55
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	97¼	97¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41	38
Western Union 5s '51	61½	60
Western Union 6½s '36	85	85
Western Union 5s '60	60	60
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	58	58
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83½	83½
Winston Salem 4s	76	76
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¼	68⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66½	66½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar28	Mar26
3½s '47	99.26	99.23	99.24	99.29
1st 4¼s '47	100.3	99.29	99.29	100.3
4th 4¼s '38	100.16	100.	100.4	100.12
4th 4¼s reg	99.25	99.25	99.25	100.18
US 3s '55	89.	88.8	88.8	89.10
US 3½s '49	91.15	90.	90.1	91.20
US 3½s'43 Mar	94.16	94.4	94.4	94.18
US 3½s'43 June	94.12	94.8	94.8	94.24
US 3½s '47	94.	93.24	93.26	94.4
US 3½s '56	97.8	96.22	96.24	97.6
US 4s '54	99.21	99.5	99.8	99.22
US 4¼s '52	102.16	102.14	102.14	102.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35½	35½		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	80¼	80¼		
Akershus 5s '63	63	63		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8	7¾		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	10		
Antioquia 7s B '45	10	7⅞		
Antioquia 7s C '45	10	10		
Antioquia 7s D '45	8	8		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47	46½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51¼	51⅛		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52	52		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51⅝	51½		
Australia 4½s '56	54½	54½		
Australia 5s '55	59	58⅝		
Australia 5s '57	59	59		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	96¾	96⅜		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	75	75		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86½	86½		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99½	99		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100½	100¼		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	21¾	20¾		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	36	34		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	31	31		
Berlin El Elec (City) 6½s '51	28½	28½		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	28½	28½		
Bolivia (Rep)7s '69	5¾	5¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7½	7½		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	102¼		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	21	21		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22	21¾		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22	22		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26¼	26		
Bremen 7s '35	36	35½		
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	39½	39½		
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	41½	41½		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	45½	45½		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12	12		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93⅝	93½		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79¾	79¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94¾	94¾		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15	15		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13½	13½		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	27	26½		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15¼	14½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14	14		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13¼	13		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15½	15		
Chilean Loan 7s '60	9¾	9½		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34	34		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26½	26½		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	18½	18½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24¾	24		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24¾	24		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68¾	68		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40½	39⅜		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99¼	99		
Dresden 7s '45	41⅞	41⅞		
Dutch El 6s '47	90	90		
Fiat 7s '46 war	79½	79½		
Finland 5½s '58	48	48		
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	56⅞	56⅞		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	52	52		
Frankfurt Gen 7½s '42	83	83		
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	114½		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	117		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	35½	35		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	34	34		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	34¾	34		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	37¾	37¾		
Germ Con Agr 5½s '48 rcts	22½	22½		
Germ El Pow 5s	32	32		
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	33¾	32½		
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	38¾	38¾		
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	43½	43½		
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35	34¼		
Gras 6s '54	45	45		
Greek 6s '68	30	30		
Greek 7s '64	41	41		
Hansa 6s '39 ww	15½	15½		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42¼	42¼		
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	47	47		
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	23	23		
Iiseder Steel 6s '48	26	26		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90¾	90¾		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44⅜	44		
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	54¾	54¾		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	59½	59		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68½	68		
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	15	11		
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	28	28		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102⅞	102⅞		
Marseilles (City) 6s' 34	102⅞	102¾		
Medellin 6½s '54	11½	11		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67¼	66½		
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10	10		
New South Wales 5s '57	55	55		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100½	100		
Norway (King) 5s '63	75	74½		
Norway (King) 6s '52	76½	76½		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	49¾	49¾		
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	80¾	80¾		
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	8½	8½		
Peru (City) 6s '60	5⅝	5⅝		
Peru (Gov) 6s' 61	5⅞	5⅞		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	86¾	86½		
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	89	89		
Prussia 6½s '51	37½	37		
Pruss

BRITAIN PLANS TO STRENGTHEN POLICE SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

regulation, whereby London's patrolling policemen were tied to regular beats, was rejected in favor of a system of "jazz" beats, allowing constables to use their own initiative to check and detect burglaries.

These new measures followed repeated warnings by judges to juries of an increase in crime and a press outcry against the number of unsolved murders. An official report showed that in 1930 house-breaking offenses had increased by 72 per cent compared with the average prior to 1914. Shop-breaking had increased by 129 per cent.

The Metropolitan Police issued an appeal to owners and insurers of property to take more precautions for its protection, confessing that the growing use by thieves of powerful motorcars had given them greater opportunities and a much better chance of escape.

Too much of the attention of the police is at present taken up with minor offices, especially those concerning motorists, it is stated. Although their road traffic duties have been trebled since 1921, the numbers of the constabulary for England and Wales have remained almost unchanged—about 57,000 in 1921, and less than 58,000 in 1930. Any immediate appreciable increase in the size of the police force is opposed on the grounds of present urgent need for economy in civil expenditure.

In London the police "are faced with the impossible," according to Sir Wyndham Childs, formerly Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. New legislation was constantly being introduced, he said, which needed the assistance of the police to enforce it. He also alleged that the activities of the police were being hampered by regulations which showed undue regard for the rights and liberties of the public, especially with regard to the questioning of innocent persons.

Under the existing system of police investigation, when a crime occurs in England there is no definite procedure for the immediate calling in of Scotland Yard. The local police authorities are encouraged to do so, but unless they make their appeal to the experts of the Criminal Investigation Department within 24 hours, the cost of the subsequent investigation has to be borne locally. It is pointed out that it is not always easy to decide within the given period whether the crime is of such difficulty as to warrant the invocation of outside help. Occasions occur when a call is delayed until expert assistance is no longer of any use.

It is understood that the committee of London and Provincial Police Chiefs and Home Office officials will propose a scheme of dividing up England and Wales into five areas with "Scotland Yards" at such centers as Newcastle, Manchester, Birmingham, Southampton and Plymouth, controlled from London. Each branch would be properly equipped for criminal investigation, with its own crime record office, finger-print department, and wireless transmitting station.

In France the Surété Generale of Paris is practically a national detective force. It has members in the leading provincial cities and at headquarters a staff of experts who can leave at a moment's notice to take charge of an investigation in any part of the country without having to wait to be summoned by local authorities.

In Germany the Berlin "Scotland Yard" is also allowed on its own initiative to take charge of investigations in the provinces.

Forum Meetings Arranged at B. U.

A series of forum meetings will be inaugurated tomorrow at Boston University in an endeavor to throw light on problems confronting college students. The meetings will be started as a result of requests from several young men and women in the university.

Through the coöperation of the University Department of Student Counseling and Religious Activities of which Prof. Warren T. Powell is director, students in all departments will join those from the Boston University college of liberal arts at noon tomorrow in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The movement is non-denominational. Faculty members are invited to participate.

"In any college where youth is eager to think his problems through, there is a decided need for such an opportunity as Boston University is presenting," Professor Powell declared today.

Connecticut Ruled In Crop Loan Fund

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Connecticut and Pennsylvania farmers will be able to borrow money from the Government under the 1932 crop production loan funds.

This was announced Saturday by the Department of Agriculture after a long study of the laws of these states, which make no provision for the taking of liens on crops—the security required. Farmers in those states will be able to borrow up to $400 each, the same limit as in other states. The interest rate is 5½ per cent.

The same regulations that apply on the making of loans in other states will be enforced in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The total loans to tenants of any landowner in one county will be $1600.

BOSTON BACKS DAVIS FOR SHIPPING BOARD

Opinion in shipping, commercial, industrial and business circles of Boston is today concentrating in favor of appointment of Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to succeed Mr. Edward C. Plummer of Bath, Me., on the United States Shipping Board.

In view of importance of the Port of Boston in world commerce, leading [illegible] circles and business generally, are urging recognition of the port by appointment of Mr. Davis to the board. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the New England Shoe and Leather Association and the Boston Real Estate Exchange are among organizations backing Mr. Davis, who also has the support of Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board.

Pennsylvanians Plan To Bring Farm to Town

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 28 (AP)—To help those who would like to go back to the farm and cannot, the Allegheny County Emergency Association is bringing the farm to town.

It's on a big scale, too—not just a row of lettuce and a square yard of radishes in the back yard. Big tracts of waving corn and yellowing beans are going to be possible right in the city and its environs.

The emergency association announced Saturday that it will begin taking unemployed persons' applications for garden plots on April 1. Land donated thus far for the gardens includes a 30-acre tract.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
6:00 NBC, Black and Blue Program.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:15 Masters of Melody.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Talk, "Clear Radio Reception."
7:00 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors, "Parade of the States"; "Missouri"; soloists; orchestra; choir.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Sandy MacFarlane.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Lloyd Stoneham, pianist.
5:05 Agricultural market.
5:15 RKO presentation.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:15 Westinghouse Rhythmen.
6:30 NBC, "Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:15 Kentucky Ky, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, quartet.
9:30 NBC, "Frigidarians."
9:45 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Cliff Edwards, orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon; salon ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 "The Broadwayites"; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Rhapsodizers," Orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Maxwell House Tune Blenders"; Lanny Ross.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, the Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast rehearsals; Mildred Hunt, orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra; Alice Remsen, guest artist.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-214m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden News Oddities."
7:45 Concert ensemble; William Gordon Reed, baritone.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paul Shirley, viola d'amour virtuoso; baritone.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ; Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, The Boswell Sisters; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
11:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Benedict Pullo, pianist.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Ralph Marden, baritone.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Helen Otis, Musical Maid.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Village Station Agent," skit.
7:00 Frank Decker, songs.
7:15 Harry Robbins, baritone.
7:30 Bergenon Duo.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.— BC, "Clindy and Sam."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Fireside Poetry Club.
4:30 p. m.—WEEI organist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Advertising club.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p.m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "George Gershwin."
11:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; News; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Le La May, baritonette.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ, Francis Cronin.

General Classified

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Irish 'Army' Insists On Breaking Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

warning that endeavors will be made to drive the new ministry step by step into conflict with any movement which aims at complete undoing of the treaty and with it the social and economic system that British imperialism has developed in our land.

"It is therefore the clear duty of all national organizations to combat and destroy these subversive influences which promote internal strife and help maintain foreign domination. To undo the treaty absolutely is our duty.

"The fact that the people of southern Ireland have angrily overthrown a ministry which conducted 10 years of terrorism against the Republicans gives us renewed hope the alien minority and their allied interests here will no longer be permitted to place obstacles across the road to freedom. The need for the Irish Republican Army will exist as long as Ireland is held forcibly within the British Empire and the shackles of the so-called treaty remain on the country."

Only the 1916 declaration (for an out-and-out republic) can form a proper basis for an Irish constitution, the proclamation continues. And then it calls on youth to take the lead in breaking "connection with looting imperialism and take all power from the hands of those who would serve it here."

Reminiscent of Moscow

This phrase is so reminiscent of Moscow as to lend point to those who see in the Republican agitation more signs of disgruntlement at economic conditions than a return to militant political Republicanism which swept Ireland 16 years ago.

Both Mr. de Valera and Mr. Cosgrave and their supporters are Republicans. But it is only the I. R. A. which still professes to be in a hurry. And many think if economic conditions are improved, the ground will be cut from beneath the I. R. A.'s feet.

Meanwhile Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, Minister of Lands and Fisheries, speaking at Ballina Saturday night, outlined Fianna Fail's economic policy as being to divide the lands and give them to the most deserving people, to make the country self-supporting and provide work for all.

As an installment of this policy the Government has announced the imposition of a duty of 33 1-3 per cent on imports of agricultural machinery, with special preference of 8 1-3 per cent to machinery manufactured in countries belonging to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It is also understood that Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has persuaded his colleagues in the Cabinet to let him attend the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa next July. This is a victory for the moderate section of the Fianna Fail government, which is held to indicate that the Cabinet as a whole does not desire to yield to the extremist demand for a complete break with Britain.

Boston Art Notes

Alphonse Shelton

At the Boston City Club there are on view oils and water colors by Mr. Alphonse Shelton. Earlier in the season Mr. Shelton exhibited at the Twentieth Century Club. This latest display includes new pictures.

Of outstanding interest are the portraits. They are made with the easy generalizing technique that Mr. Shelton has manipulated to advantage. One, entitled "Gretchen," has a vivacity which is the quality that recommends this artist's work particularly. He seems more interesting when he depicts persons in simpler garb. When he chooses the costume his work takes a turn toward the commonplace.

A water color called "Snowbound" reveals another aspect of the painter's work of particular interest, to wit, the achievement of convincing atmospheric effects.

Goodspeed's Book Shop

Water colors by M. Louis Chervin are to be seen at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. The work of this young painter, who was once an insurance office clerk, was introduced to us a year ago.

In a manner, typical of water colorists of a century or so ago, M. Chervin has discovered the French pictorial background. Painting expansive vistas, he renders the panorama in terms of an astonishingly meager brushwork. He can tell a great deal in a very few dabs of paint. One concludes that the old method is the new method, that painters are inevitably moved to conciseness and compactness of expression. There is freshness, depth and a searching quality in M. Chervin's work. He recalls many a romantic spot in France to the memory.

D. A.

WINGLESS AUTOGIRO FLIES LIKE A BULLET

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Señor Juan de la Cierva, Spanish inventor of the autogiro, was reported yesterday to have perfected a machine much like the autogiro, except that it is without wings, and to have made several flights in it.

The flying machine, which is now at Hamble Airdrome, Eng., is one of the first of the heavier-than-air type without wings. It was described as capable of bullet-like velocity, getting up and alighting in a remarkably short landing space, and descending safely and gently, like a parachute.

VERMONT DEBATERS LEAVE

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28 (AP)—The University of Vermont debating team March 25 left on a 3500-mile trip which will take it as far west as Iowa and as far south as Georgia. Eighteen debates will be included.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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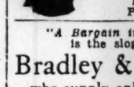
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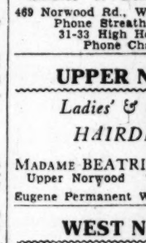
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Amasa Holcombe

1787—1873

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at North Granby, Conn. With but a common school education, his great interest in matters of natural science led to intense study and experimenting in the making of instruments to advance the findings of natural science.

In the construction of telescopes and various engineering instruments he was very successful, many of his products being adopted by the leading students of that day.

In 1839 he constructed the first instrument on the Daguerrean idea and

Took the first photographic portrait made in the United States.

What They Say

Peace Thinking

"As past generations have been trained to think in terms of war, future generations must be trained to think in terms of peace." — *Dr. Ellis V. Kuhns.*

New Foundation

"The present year opens on a much more solid foundation for building hopes of better times than was the case a year ago." — *Sir W. Goschen.*

An Author Speaks

"Nothing could force me back to the old days of the saloon."—*Mary Roberts Rinehart.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

There are 54,721 dentists in the United States?

On Aug. 5, 1877, there were only five telephones in daily use in New York City?

In the recent British elections 21,190,000 out of 27,000,000 registered voters cast ballots?

There are 445 members of the Caterpillar Club—membership of which necessitates the experience of making an emergency jump with a parachute from a disabled plane—and that 16 of the members qualified for membership twice or more?

In Lighter Vein

After the Singing

"Do come and spend the evening with us. My daughter will sing and play, and at nine o'clock we have supper."

"I will be there at nine o'clock, prompt." — *Gazzettino Illustrato* (Venice).

Plural

Frenchman: "Ah, you climb the Matterhorn! That is a foot to be proud of."

Englishman: "Pardon me, sir, you mean, 'feat.'"

Frenchman: "So you climb it more than once, eh?"—*Pearson's.*

Another Demonstration

He: "The carpet begins to look dirty."

She: "Yes, we must have a demonstration with a new vacuum cleaner." —*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

Generous to a Fault

The porter ran along the platform as the train began to move off to give a passenger the ticket he had got for her.

"Here's your ticket, ma'am; six an' tuppence it cost," he gasped.

"Here's six shillings, my man," said the flustered lady, leaning out of the carriage window. "Keep the tuppence for yourself." — *Somerset Standard.*

Spring Song

I am not waiting for the blooms of spring,
Or for the robin's call;
I'm longing to sit in the baseball park
While the umpire yells,
"Play ball!"

—*Pathfinder.*

Humorist

"And do you mind if my husband goes in the baggage car with it? We can't shut it."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

ALWAYS remember that men are more easily led than driven, and in any case it is better to guide than to coerce.

—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

SNIFF
SNIFF
SNIFF
Saturday at the Easter egg hunt I searched and sniffed around in the grass
And at last I found a nice shiny Easter egg and proudly carried it to the Boss
"HAW! HAW! HAW!" he said—"That's not an egg—That's just an old door knob!"
And in the evergreens
?!
!!!
Drawn by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Artist

In Lighter Vein

A Landlord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley, Mass.

THIS winter, which has seemed so difficult in many ways, has brought many rich and invaluable experiences.

One family, struggling to fulfill a contract to purchase a home, which called for a substantial monthly installment, found these payments barely possible to meet.

Quite unexpectedly, however, the gentleman from whom the home had been purchased called on the family. Nothing had been told him of the difficulty, but explaining that he realized the winter had been hard for many and that he didn't want these people to fear that they might lose their home, he offered to reduce the payments by $25 a month.

Much has been written and said of landlords, but this family will never cease to be grateful for this consideration.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Two-leaved, potsherd (Mrs. L. V. A.)—The first, when applied to a gate, designates two swinging doors. Pronounced *too'-leevd* (oo as in food, ee as in feet; secondary stress on second syllable).

The second is applied to a piece or fragment of an earthen pot. Pronounced *pot'-shurd* (o short, u as in urn; secondary stress on second syllable).

Estrange (H. J.)—Means "to cause to be strange, to take away." Pronounced *ehs-traynj'* (short e, long a). Not *e-straynj'*.

Wellbeloved ("Desk")—Four syllables with equal accent on the first and third, *well'-be-luv'-ed.*

Higgaion, selah (S. R.)—Not to be read aloud when encountered in the Scriptures. They appear to be liturgical marks of uncertain meaning and origin.

Sentient — Preferably three syllables, *sen'-shih-ent* (first e and the i short second e clipped as in novel).

Theory, history — Watch the o's: *the'-o-ry* (e long, o as in obey) and *his'-to-ry* (i short, o as in obey). Not *the'-er-y* and *his'-ter-y* (or *hiz'-try*).

Despite, destruction — Watch the e's: *de-spite'* (e as in descend, i as in ice) and *de-struk'-shun* (e as in descend, first u as in up, second clipped as in circus). Not *dis-pite'* and *dis-truk'-shun.*

Indigenous — Means "native, not imported; inborn, inherent." Sounded *in-dij'-e-nus* (each i short, e as in descend, u as in circus).

Prophetic—Although "prophet" is sounded *prof'-et* (vowels short), "prophetic" is pronounced with the o as in obey, *pro-fet'-ik.*

Hygiene — Preferably three syllables, *hi'-jih-een.*

Pharaoh—Preferably two syllables, *Fay'-ro.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Father whose son makes free use of his neckwear says he knows what is meant by family ties.

Ohio State Journal: The modern business girl has to ask a young man when he proposes, "Would you love me just the same if I didn't have a job?"

Golf-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 38

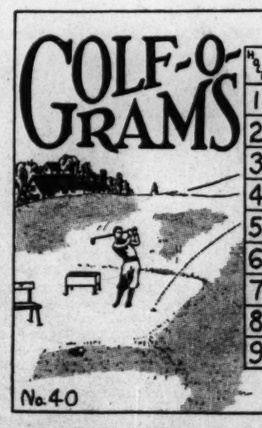
(Published March 14, 1932)

Winners:

(a) JOHNS S. ROCKWOOD, Portland, Ore.
(b) BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

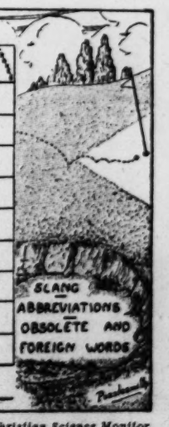
Hole Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. GNVTRDSIAIE	3	Advertising	1
2. MMTNEEYOPL	3	(a) Employment	1
		(b) Empty Melon	3
3. VEEAAHUOYRD	3	(a) Have You Read	2
		(b) Avoue Hydrae	2
4. KAYNMOOBS	2	Many Books	2
5. MEHOCTGNI	2	Night Come The Coming	2
6. BDEFHIORST	3	Hoibed Fira Robed Shift	2
7. BBBDEIILNORRU	3	Ribbon Builder Brindle Rubbio	2
8. TRONMIIGA	3	Migration	1
9. SSSRORDBCEIG	2	Brigs Crossed Cross Bridges	2
	24		16

GOLF-O-GRAMS



HOLE	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
1	AEESTTTHRUOF	3	
2	WMNNEIGKRO	3	
3	NMFIAROOL	2	
4	EEEENNKTIRST	3	
5	VWTDREEI	2	
6	VYYRRDITCO	2	
7	EZARDIDTNAS	3	
8	AABDEORSTT	2	
9	AEENLPTTRS	2	

22 Score ____



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Gangsters of Finance

MANY of those gamblers whose special form of sport it is to try to make fortunes by buying foreign currencies cheap and selling them dear have recently had a disappointing but perhaps salutary experience.

Buying British pounds a little time ago—say, between March 7 and March 9—was regarded by many of them a "betting on a certainty." At one time on March 7 a pound could be bought for $3.52, the highest price it had reached since its fall last autumn. Speculators at that moment felt confident in buying for two reasons. First, the security of the London financial market was so thoroughly restored that it was certain to attract foreign money; and, secondly, there was a general conviction that the British Treasury and the Bank of England had set their hearts on restoring, not at once, but at some future date, the full exchange parity of the pound.

But speculators like to get rich quick. They are not the sort of people who are content to wait for some distant day when the pound may look $4.86 squarely in the face. No, but it would be enough for them to know (as many of them thought they knew) that the Bank of England was working in that direction. If that belief had been founded on unquestionable fact, then, in the moment of rapidly rising British credit, they might have bought pounds with dollars on March 7, or March 8, or even on March 9, with tolerable certainty that they could sell them again a few days later with a handsome profit.

But what happened? The pound rose according to expectation throughout March 7, March 8 and March 9. From a rate of $3.52 it reached at one time a maximum of $3.77. Then it began to fall again, touching $3.62 on March 11, varying between $3.63 and $3.64 on March 12, and settling down at about $3.62 on March 14. Most of the speculators who bought on March 8 and all who bought on March 9 lost on the transaction. Speculators for the most part were hoist with their own petard.

They had assumed too much. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has since made it known that his Government will not be in a hurry to restore the gold standard; and when it does, it may not be on the old parity of exchange; and perhaps the standard adopted may not be that of gold alone, but of gold and silver combined. In the meantime, according to Lord Bradbury, the Bank of England has the power, if it chooses to exercise it, "to intervene, with disastrous consequences to the speculators." Apart from the normal device of lowering the bank rate, it could check the rise of sterling either by selling it or by buying gold.

It would be well, indeed, for all nations if currency gamblers should be made to understand that these and certain other powers exist, and can be used promptly. In financial circles there is still a vivid memory of the havoc that was wrought to finance and trade everywhere by the reckless gambling in German marks at the time German currency was plunging catastrophically downward. Speculation, of course, was not the only cause of the flight from the mark at that ruinous time, but it played a large part in hastening the bankruptcy of Germany; and during the whole of that period of wasting currencies, trade with half of the countries of Europe was blocked through the impossibility of knowing what money would be worth from hour to hour.

Today, thanks to the solidarity of that large group of countries which are off the gold standard, gamblers have no such power to do irremediable harm. But at moments of excitement—whether it be that of dejection or elation—when money in the normal course of events flows to whatever centers are believed to be safest, the speculators still have opportunities to make quick and daring raids, like gangsters in a crowded thoroughfare, and work much harm before the forces of law and order are on the scene.

It is almost, if not quite, as important to the United States as to Britain that these disturbances should be avoided, for the trade obstacle that may thus be set up is not one between Britain and all other countries, but between all gold-standard countries and all sterling-standard countries. If trade is to be stimulated between these two huge groups into which the world is divided, the exchanges must be kept as stable as possible. This stability—if only for short, exciting moments—is too often threatened by the gangsters of finance. Central banks—like police forces—can keep such depredations within certain limits. For the rest, the whole force of public opinion in every country is needed to discourage and stop them.

Feeding the Book-Hungry

THE nation-wide campaign to induce idle dollars to leave their hiding places and go back to work is meeting with a large degree of success. Another useful anti-hoarding campaign is the effort to steer old books and magazines into the hands of those who may enjoy thereby a pleasant hour of reading during these days of forced economies.

A business man in a middle-western city has been devoting one evening a week to the organization of entertainment and lecture programs for hundreds of men and women who crowd into a neighborhood settlement house during the evenings. He reports great enthusiasm and interest in these projects, which are being carried on with the aid of professional entertainers and speakers who give their services gratuitously.

"But what people in these community centers want is not only evening programs, but also something interesting to read," remarked this business man the other day. "If we can get the hoarders of books and magazines to put them again into circulation, we shall be able to bring many hours of profitable diversion into the lives of those who cannot afford much reading matter." This business man, it should be added, has put his anti-hoarding idea into practice. He visits the homes of his friends, asks them for any books and magazines they can spare, loads the contributions into his automobile and conveys the entire assortment to the settlement house, where each article finds an eager and appreciative reader.

While barrels filled with foodstuffs and consignments of clothing have been widely distributed by social service agencies—with happy results—it is probably just as important that individual morale be sustained and strengthened, and that the zest for information and entertainment bestowed by the printed page be speedily satisfied by an abundance of good books and magazines. These often constitute gateways into a happy country where fresh courage may be developed for the days that lie ahead.

A Momentous Decision for India

THE British Government has circumvented a new civil disobedience movement in India, this time organized by Moslems, by agreeing to implement at once the courageous undertaking given by Prime Minister MacDonald at the Round Table Conference last December. Mr. MacDonald declared that if the various communities in India, including the Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and depressed classes, failed to reach such agreement among themselves as would enable responsible government to be introduced by mutual consent, then the British authorities would themselves apply a "provisional scheme" for this purpose.

The situation thus contemplated has arisen. In February, Sir Muhammad Iqbal and other leading Moslems informed Viscount Willingdon, British Viceroy at Delhi, that Moslem negotiations with the other communities had finally broken down. The Moslem leaders also threatened to start civil disobedience on their own account to emphasize that their community was just as determined as the Hindus to press for what it considered its rights. An all-India Moslem conference was summoned to meet in Lahore March 19 to carry out this threat.

The British Government then acted. Lord Willingdon announced on March 18 that the "provisional scheme" would be no longer delayed. The Moslem leaders modified their attitude. The conference at Lahore on March 21 accepted a resolution postponing direct action for three months. An entirely new situation has thus arisen. The intractable task of settling the intercommunal dispute is transferred to British authorities.

Big difficulties arise from this momentous decision, since no conceivable compromise can satisfy everybody. The Hindus have already declared they will not accept anything of the kind. Nevertheless, no other course appears open to the British Cabinet. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, was right when he told the House of Commons on March 23 that the only alternative if the Indian communities could not agree and Britain stood aside would be that no constitutional advance could occur.

Such a breakdown of the entire scheme for satisfying Indian aspirations is unthinkable. It has now to be seen whether Viscount Lothian and other enlightened British emissaries in India can save the situation by evolving in consultation with Lord Willingdon and the Indian moderates such a distribution of representation in the new Constitution as somehow or other to secure adequate Indian coöperation. In that case, the communal hitch may yet be overcome, thereby permitting the progress which has been rendered otherwise possible by the now favorable attitude of the majority of Indian princes to be resumed. It lies primarily with the Indians themselves to bring this about.

Steady Pressure Against Crime

EVIDENCE that a policy of "steady, unremitting pressure," such as Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock outlined for dealing with liquor law violators, is beginning to manifest itself in American city police activities against crime in general has taken definite shape. By way of example there comes from Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner, a statement that the action of his department in rounding up nearly 700 gangsters and other suspected criminals within the last 90 days was not a special drive against crime but simply the regular work of that law enforcement body.

At a time when police in many cities combat so-called crime waves only by spasmodic, spectacular counter-stroke campaigns, most of which merely scatter the criminals or frighten them into temporary hiding, the policy adopted by the Boston police is significant. Here and elsewhere it is likely to mark a positive step toward increasing the effectiveness of city police administrations in minimizing crime.

The police commissioner in Boston attributes the efficient execution of steady pressure against crime operations to a high morale within the force, the whole-hearted backing by officials of patrolmen in the performance of their duty, and a course of training in police work in a school which the entire personnel is obliged to attend.

Two significant factors underlie this special schooling—the intensive grounding of the police officer in every practical phase of his work, and added confidence resulting from this knowledge. The markedly increased success of the department in apprehending suspected criminals has become much more apparent since the inauguration of the police training school.

Another point hardly to be overlooked lies in following through the courts the cases of the suspects whom the police attempt to bring to trial. The proportion of such suspects, many of whom are captured while armed, which escape conviction and return to society may reveal a weakness to be remedied in the chain of justice beyond the scope of police jurisdiction.

In the war against crime, constant vigilance is the price of victory. Only unceasing pressure will effectively rout organized defiance of law. How far this action may proceed depends in a large measure on popular support in the community. To the extent that public opinion asserts its influence on the side of law enforcement, the public protectors may reasonably be expected to maintain an adequately steady pressure for good order.

Speculative Credit

THE main object of the new Glass bill, now in the United States Senate, is to prevent the misuse of bank credit for speculative purposes. No quarrel will be found with such a worthy aim. Genuine progress cannot be based on speculation. Unbridled gambling between 1925 and 1929 produced only a house of cards that collapsed when the speculators became frightened. But legitimate business followed up and down in the wake of speculation.

This relation between business and speculation makes it very difficult to isolate speculation. For economic society is based on free contracts. Responding to the urge of enterprise, people will always promise to pay money, commodities, or anything else at some future time, if they feel that when the time has come to pay they will have turned a profit. It so happened that in the boom of 1925 to 1929 speculation took the form of stocks. People went to banks or stock brokers and borrowed money to buy stocks. In their turn, brokers borrowed from banks and banks borrowed from the Federal Reserve System. Of course, the Federal Reserve banks will lend money only on commercial paper and government securities, but none the less Federal Reserve money was used in great volume to finance speculation.

For years Senator Glass has been a sworn foe of speculation. He has proposed several methods of uprooting it. This time he seeks congressional support for devices intended to give the Federal Reserve System power to see that its money goes strictly into business channels.

One of these devices may be explained by way of illustration. Bank A is out of debt to the Federal Reserve. It has a million dollars outstanding in security loans. One day customer B walks in and asks for a loan to tide him over a shipment of sugar from Cuba. He presents his bill of lading and other documents. But bank A is temporarily short of funds. Suppose it took customer B's note to the Federal Reserve Bank, which lends on such promises, and asked for a loan. Under the Glass bill the Federal Reserve agent would respond: "No, we cannot accommodate you. We know from our examination of your affairs that you have lent a million dollars on securities. Get one of those customers to pay up, and then you can accommodate your commercial borrower."

The Glass bill, therefore, would be distinctly deflationary. This is one great disadvantage. Another is that it would increase enormously the inquisitorial and political power of the Federal Reserve System. What Mr. Benjamin Strong, the governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, told a congressional committee in 1921 is no less applicable today:

> If we attempted a more particular control, it would mean, in point of fact, that we would have to have a representative in each one of the 792 member banks of the second, or New York, district to examine every single loan made in order that there might not be any escape. We would have to do all, survey all, control all under such a rule, instead of relying upon such general impressions as we could gain by meetings and discussions with these member banks. Such a step would take our economic society along the route leading to the regimentation associated with the operations of several European countries.

Speculation, being the enemy of orderly progress, need not be left uncircumscribed. Excesses could be checked by the use at the right time and in the right way of the instruments already at hand. These make for the control of the quantity instead of the quality of the money flow from the system. For instance, it is a matter of common acknowledgment today that a policy of advancing rates for the hiring of Federal Reserve money in 1928 would have curbed the stock speculation. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York delayed action until February, 1929, and then the Federal Reserve Board at Washington refused to countenance it. Speculation was allowed to take its course save for sundry admonitions.

Better quantitative control of credit, coupled with a better understanding between the Reserve banks and the board, might accomplish much more than the methods advocated in the Glass bill.

Editorial Notes

A newspaper published in Australia is printed on only one side of the paper. It is presumably the ingenious idea of a publisher who has long been a commuter and realized the possibilities of a huge increase in sales if the individual sitting opposite him was denied access to the printed page.

The occasion when all members of the German Reichstag and spectators in the galleries stood during the rendering of the United States national anthem, in a memorial service in honor of the Washington Bicentenary, is further evidence of friendship between nations.

The abandoned plan for congressional questioning of critics about their attacks on new plays is one good show which the writers did not call off.

The spring winds that used to find youngsters out on the hillsides flying kites now find their sons trying out the latest glider models.

Paradoxically, the 20,000 shade trees to be planted in Santa Clara, Calif., probably will brighten the town considerably.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Don't Abolish This Commission—Improve It!

IT IS not at all surprising that Mr. Byrns of Tennessee, in the pursuit of that economy and retrenchment for which every alert Congressman is now searching, should have hit upon the International Joint Commission as an institution which might be abolished. He points out that by its abolition about $175,000 a year would be saved to the Government. I say it is not surprising that this very useful tribunal should have thus incurred the attention of the economists. Its work is of a nature to give to the outsider the impression that the members of the commission are doing but little, and are in fact in possession of well-paid sinecures. Moreover, the personnel, so far as the American members are concerned, is not of a character wholly to command respect. There have been a good many lame ducks and senile statesmen who have found places upon it. It is an unhappy fact that the appointments made by Mr. Hoover are not commonly regarded as the best ever made to the commission.

On the other hand, this commission has very deliberately and without sensationalism accomplished much for the maintenance of good feeling between the United States and Canada. It is intrusted primarily with the determination of all matters in controversy bearing upon boundary waters or their tributaries, but as a matter of fact other problems of international dispute have been successfully adjudicated by it. Perhaps nothing could be further from the technical nature of a boundary water dispute than the question of how to check the pollution of atmosphere on the southern side of the boundary by a great smelter on the Canadian side, yet this latter problem was handled by the commission, and handled successfully. The concrete question of abolishing the commission is blocked, furthermore, by the fact that it exists as the result of a treaty with Canada, each nation contributing three members to its personnel. Incidentally Canada takes the commission more seriously than does the United States, and has appointed to it a higher type of men.

While superficial observers in Washington may ascribe little importance to this body, it has by its past service won attention from international students of organization for peace. At the recent Shanghai meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations it was strongly urged that a similar commission set up between China and Japan would go far toward harmonizing the recurrent difficulties between these two nations. While politicians naturally look with some envy upon the salaries paid the commissioners of $10,000 each, and seem to discern in them a reason for destroying the commission altogether, it is improbable that if it were out of existence the questions with which it deals could be solved without a certain amount of expenditure for investigation and legal determination. Already $100,000 of its annual budget goes to the Geological Survey and other government agencies. Elihu Root as long ago as 1913 expressed his opinion of this body in the following words:

> I do not think we shall ever see the time when this commission will not be needed to dispose of controversies along the boundary line in their inception; furnishing a machinery ready at hand for people to get relief and redress without going into the long processes of diplomatic correspondence. I think it will have to continue as long as the ordinary courts of the country continue.

What should be done with the International Joint Commission is not either to destroy it or to starve it, but to elevate the standard of its personnel.

* * *

The disintegration of the very narrow Democratic majority in the House, and the resultant failure of the sales tax bill, awakens different reactions in the minds of economists and politicians. Economists are puzzling over what shall be done to formulate a bill which will produce the necessary revenue and still pass the House. Politicians are saying that this complete failure of "Jack" Garner to maintain his widely advertised control of the House Democracy will seriously affect his chances for the presidential nomination. He came late into the field seeking that prize, and up to the present moment his promoters have based his claims almost wholly upon his superlative skill in welding the Democrats of the House into a coherent whole for the discharge of business. That argument is now demolished.

Speaker Garner will go into the convention with a solid delegation from his State, which is in itself no negligible support. He should have also some delegates from other southern and western agricultural states, although in seeking this type of support he encounters the very vivacious rivalry of "Alfalfa Bill." Former Secretary McAdoo holds forth promise of some portion of the California delegation. Meantime news from Washington describes Homer Cummings as sitting in an office in the Capitol calling congressmen by the scores to come in and confer with him, and announcing at the end of each day's session that he is astonished by the great strength manifested by Roosevelt among congressional Democrats.

Hired Girl Town

SOFIA

THIRTY miles east of Sofia, near the famous old highway running from central Europe to Constantinople and the Orient, is a cluster of settlements that might all be grouped together under the name of Hired Girl Village, because they furnish Bulgaria's capital with a far greater percentage of servant maids than any other town in the country. Indeed it is probable that there are very few places in the world in which 70 per cent of all the girls between the ages of 14 and 20 go out to do housework. But that is the record of this little cluster of villages known as Vacarel. And the girls have proved so efficient that some have gone to other European countries and even to America.

The district in which they live is rather mountainous and barren, so the girls have to help support their families. Being on one of the world's great roads, their mothers and grandmothers, many decades ago, became acquainted with people from the cities and lost much of the clumsiness and lack of confidence that handicap some village maidens. They acquired initiative and experience, and as much as half a century ago began to go out to work. They created a tradition, made their way in the world, and turned Vacarel into a household word in Sofia, so that now many families here look for these serving maids, who are jolly, lithe, vigorous and resourceful, somewhat crude, quite faithful, and inclined to stand up for what they think are their rights.

They are usually hired on Dimitroff Day, in the fall after the field work is over, and their engagement lasts until Georieff Day in the spring, when agricultural activity begins again. Then many of them go back home to work in the fields, while others let themselves out for another six months. The hiring takes place at the servant girls' market, located on one of the main city squares. The girls, ranging in ages from 10 to 25, gather there early in the morning of the holiday with their fathers and mothers, and later prospective employers, mostly women, come to see them and bargain for their services. And when it comes to bargaining the girls are perfectly able to take care of themselves. Their future mistresses from the city ask them how old they are and where they have worked, and the peasant girls ask how many children there are in the family, and whether washing and ironing are to be included in the work. After this the question of wages is brought up; one of the sums suggested seems to the ladies preposterously large and the other impresses the girls as ridiculously small. But of course both are merely ice breakers, and if the parties appeal to one another they manage to come to an agreement, so that by noon the market place is empty.

Wages range from $2 up to $7 a month, with a few clothes usually thrown in. Fifty dollars for a six months' season is as much as the best of them make, but in a village that amount is quite a fortune and such peasant women are looked upon with envy. Being servants, in fact, is the way they get on in the world. As a rule they work extremely long hours and are not very well treated, but on the whole are better off than their sisters remaining at home.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Quizzing the Anti-Hoarders

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I trust that you and your readers will be kind enough to allow me space to put some pertinent questions to the anti-hoarding campaigners.

Are these gentlemen aware that it is an established economic fact that business activity depends on the amount of goods bought by the ultimate consumer? That, in general, bankers lend, directly or indirectly, to producers and not to consumers? That the borrowing producer and so the lending banker rely for reimbursement on the sale to the ultimate consumer of the consumable goods in the production of which they are both involved? That it has been sufficiently established that among the basic causes of the depression are the following: overcapitalization, too much money invested in the machinery of production; overproduction, resulting in unemployment with industries running far below capacity, not because they could not produce but because they could not sell?

Do these gentlemen know that it is an inescapable fact our common people do the bulk of the buying of these consumable goods? That these people, upon whose buying depends our business prosperity in large part, if and when they work, receive from $3 to $33 weekly, and cannot therefore without great sacrifice either bank or hoard? That the only effective way to increase business activity is to increase consumer buying? That the only way to do this is to put more money into the hands of those who need and want to consume more, and not into the hands of those whose business it is to produce more, since we already have more goods than we can dispose of?

To whom should we lend, then, to producers or to consumers? To say that by lending to producers we shall in fact be getting money into the hands of the consuming public by helping the producer to produce more and so forth, is to speak without book, for, as indicated, we have too many goods already and no sensible manufacturer is going to borrow money to make more of what he cannot sell.

The Government has already provided a $2,000,000,000 loan to business; banks still have a lot of money to lend if they could be sure of security; the reason why banks are not lending liberally is the fact that borrowers have not been able to meet their obligations because they have been unable to sell the goods for the production of which they borrowed. The problem of business is not, How can we increase production? but How can we sell what we are now producing?

Under these circumstances, are not the benefits of the anti-hoarding movement so flimsy and so questionable that for its sake to tell us what we must do with our own money is the most unwarranted and brazen effrontery? If the campaign is effective and goes unprotested, will it not set a precedent whereby unscrupulous persons for their own gain may in the future stir up the public against its own better judgment and against itself?

If I felt justified in taking more space, I would try to do more than merely protest by suggesting, among other things, that business could truly be made to pick up by lending to small property holders and to persons whose homes are mortgaged, which would immediately leave more money in the hands of the ultimate consumers, with perhaps as much security for loans as can be expected from manufacturers and promoters.

Westminster, Mass. E. H. FRIBERG.

From a Lincoln Biographer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to your reviewer's comments in the book review section of your paper for February 13, 1932, on my book on Abraham Lincoln. I want to state, in reference to his last paragraph, that I simply followed the method adopted by Nicolay and Hay; the editors of the Gettysburg Edition of Lincoln's Works; Lapsley's Edition of Lincoln's Works (Putnam); Gilbert A. Tracy's Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln; and Ida M. Tarbell's Collection of Unpublished Letters and Documents—and therefore did not supply what he calls "copious notes" to any of them. They need no notes. They speak for themselves, and for such as are really interested in Lincoln, the sources are available either in my library or in the Library of Congress, where half of the record is now located, and where the balance will ultimately be lodged so that historians and students may find the sources for all time to come.

In view of that misleading statement of F. H. A., I hope you will give this the same prominence which you gave his "review." EMANUEL HERTZ.

New York, N. Y.

"Shin Plasters"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue a statement was made that the United States Treasury was recalling "shin plasters." As I possess a "shin plaster," I wrote the Treasury, and have a reply to the effect that "coin or paper currency have not been 'called in,' and that all statements to the contrary are erroneous and their origin and purport unknown."

New York, N. Y. MRS. ETHEL M. L. HORTON.